

10/801,910

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

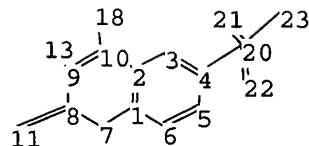
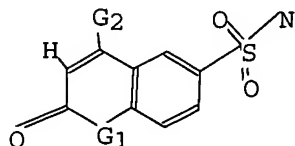
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:00:26 ON 26 MAY 2005

=> file reg

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Ak⁻1 15⁻1



chain nodes :

11 13 14 15 18 20 21 22 23

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

chain bonds :

4-20 8-11 9-13 10-18 14-15 20-21 20-22 20-23

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 1-7 2-3 2-10 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 8-9 9-10

exact/norm bonds :

1-7 2-10 4-20 7-8 8-9 8-11 9-10 9-13 10-18 14-15 20-21 20-22 20-23

normalized bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6

isolated ring systems :

containing 1 :

G1:O,N

G2:H,Ak, [*1]

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:Atom
11:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 15:CLASS 18:CLASS 20:CLASS 21:CLASS 22:CLASS
23:CLASS

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

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L1 STR
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 full
L3 642 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file ca

=> s l3
L4 58 L3

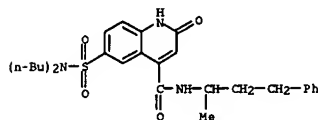
=> d ibib abs fhitr 1-58

10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 142:219129 CA
 TITLE: Parallel Liquid-Phase Synthesis of N-Substituted
 6-Aminosulfonyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-4-
 carboxamide and 6-Aminosulfonylquinoline-4-carboxamide
 Derivatives
 AUTHOR(S): Ivachtchenko, Alexandre V.; Kobak, Vladimir V.; Ilyn,
 Alexey P.; Khvat, Alexander V.; Kysil, Volodymir M.;
 Williams, Caroline T.; Kuzovkova, Julia A.;
 Kravchenko, Dmitry V.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemical Diversity Labs, Inc., San Diego, CA, 92121,
 USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Combinatorial Chemistry (2005), 7(2),
 227-235
 CODEN: JCCHFF; ISSN: 1520-4766
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Two efficient strategies for solution-phase parallel synthesis of libraries
 of quinoline derivs. are described. The first synthetic pathway features
 the Pfitzinger reaction of isatin with di-Et malonate and
 sulfochlorination of the resulting 2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-4-
 carboxylate followed by generation of sulfonamide library. The second
 strategy employs the unusual behavior of 5-sulfamoylisatins in Pfitzinger
 reactions, which results in formation of 6-sulfamoyl-4-carboxyquinolines
 instead of the anticipated 2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline structures. The
 obtained carboxylates appeared to be convenient synthetic intermediates
 for the generation of the corresponding carboxamide libraries. Using
 these reagents, the parallel solution-phase synthesis of more than 500
 substituted quinoline and 2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline derivs. has been
 accomplished on the 50-100-mg scale. Simple manual techniques for
 parallel reactions using special CombiSyn synthesizers were coupled with
 easy purification procedures to give high-purity final products. The scope

and

limitations of the developed approaches are discussed.
 IT 697254-13-0P
 RL: CPN (Combinatorial preparation); CMBI (Combinatorial study); PREP
 (Preparation)
 (parallel liquid-phase synthesis of libraries of N-substituted
 6-aminosulfonyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydroquinoline-4-carboxamide and
 6-aminosulfonylquinoline-4-carboxamide derivs. involving both
 Pfitzinger and amidation reactions)
 RN 697254-13-0 CA
 CN 4-Quinolinesulfonylcarboxamide, 6-[(dibutylamino)sulfonyl]-1,2-dihydro-N-(1-methyl-
 3-phenylpropyl)-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

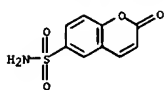


REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:331980 CA
 TITLE: Further studies on the preparation of
 coumarin-6-sulfonylureas
 AUTHOR(S): Han, Ying; Tu, Shuzi
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicinal Chemistry, China
 Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, 210009, Peop. Rep.
 China
 SOURCE: Zhongguo Yaoke Daxue Xuebao (2002) 33(5), 363-366
 CODEN: ZHYXEN; ISSN: 1000-5488
 PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Yaoke Daxue
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:331980
 AB Eighteen title compds were prepared from reaction of anilines with aryl
 isocyanates. An improved process for the preparation of aryl isocyanates
 was

presented. For example, reaction of aniline with triphosgene in CHCl3
 gave 85% PhNCO, reaction of which with coumarin-6-sulfonamide in acetone
 in the presence of K2CO3 gave 53% N-(phenylaminocarbonyl)coumarin-6-
 sulfonamide.

IT 90322-59-1
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of coumarin-6-sulfonylureas)
 RN 90322-59-1 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

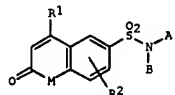


L4 ANSWER 1 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:295875 CA
 TITLE: Preparation of quinoline-6-sulfonamides and
 chromene-6-sulfonamides as androgen receptor
 antagonists
 INVENTOR(S): Du, Daniel Yunlong; Procter, Martin James; Pyfe,
 Matthew Colin Thor; Shah, Vilasben Kanji; Williams,
 Geoffrey Martyn; Schofield, Karen Lesley
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company Lic, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
 WO 2004083204 A1 20040930 WO 2004-1B856 20040317
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
 CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
 GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
 LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NA, NI,
 NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
 TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MG, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
 BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, T, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
 ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI,
 SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,
 TD, TG
 US 2005004367 A1 20050106 US 2004-801910 20040316
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-456316P 20030320
 OTHER SOURCE(S): HARPAT 141:295875
 GI

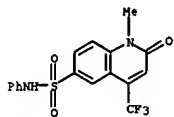
Current
 Cond (Pat App)



AB The title compds. [I; M = NZ, O 2 = H, alkyl; R1 = H, alkyl, haloalkyl,
 alkoxy, haloalkoxy; R2 = absent or halo, CN, OH, alkyl, etc.; A, B = H,
 alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, Ph, etc.], useful as androgen antagonists, were
 prepared. Thus, amidation of 1-methyl-2-oxo-4-trifluoromethyl-1,2-
 dihydroquinoline-6-sulfonyl chloride (preparation given) with aniline
 afforded
 501 [M = N(Me); R1 = CF3; R2 is absent; A = Ph; B = H]. The compds. I
 were tested in AR antagonist cell assay (IC50 values were given for about
 150 compds. 1).
 IT 764702-11-6P
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU
 (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES
 (Uses)
 (preparation of quinoline-6-sulfonamides and chromene-6-sulfonamides as
 androgen receptor antagonists)

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L4 ANSWER 3 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RN 764702-11-6 CA
 CN 6-Quinolinesulfonamide, 1,2-dihydro-1-methyl-2-oxo-N-phenyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

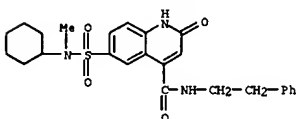
L4 ANSWER 4 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:260561 CA
 TITLE: A preparation of focused library of quinolinecarboxylic acid derivatives, useful as caspase enzyme inhibitors
 INVENTOR(S): Ivashchenko, Alexander Vasilievich; Kobak, Vladimir Vasilievich; Kysil, Volodymyr Mikhailovich; Kuzovkova, Yulia Aleksandrovna; Ilyin, Alexey Petrovich; Kravchenko, Dmitri Vladimirovich; Tkachenko, Sergey Yevgenievich; Khvat, Alexander Viktorovich; Okun, Ilya Matusovich
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemical Diversity Research Institute, Ltd., Russia
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 182 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004078731	A1	20040915	WO 2004-RU81	20040303
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AN, AR, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, GU, HK, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, SM, SN, SR, ST, SV, SW, SY, TD, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VE, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, NG, SN, TD, TG			
RU 2229475	C1	20040527	RU 2003-106182	20030306
PRIORITY APPL. INFO.:			RU 2003-106182	A 20030306
			RU 2003-124470	A 20030808
			RU 2003-125937	A 20030826
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 141:260561		
GI				

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention relates to a preparation of focused library of quinolinecarboxylic acid derivs. of formulas I, II, and III [wherein: R1 is H, halogen, CF3, CN, NO2, or OH, etc.; R2 is halogen, (un)substituted alkyl, NH2, or OH; R3 is H, halogen, alk(en)yl, (un)substituted NH2 or OH; R4 is H, CO2H, or C(O)NH2; R5 is (un)substituted hydroxy- or mercapto-group, NH2, or heterocycle, etc.; R6 is H or other inert substituent; R7 is H, CN, CF3, NO2, NH2, alkylsulfonyl, or hydroxysulfonyl, etc.; W is O, NH, or N-alkyl, etc.], useful as caspase enzyme inhibitors (no biol. data). For instance, quinolinecarboxylate derivative IV was prepared via esterification of quinolinecarboxylic acid derivative

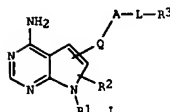
L4 ANSWER 4 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
 V by 2-FC6H4CH2Br with a yield of 74% (example 5).
 IT 687590-34-7P
 RL: CPN (Combinatorial preparation); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of focused library of quinolinecarboxylic acid derivs. useful as caspase enzyme inhibitors)
 RN 687590-34-7 CA
 CN 4-Quinolinesulfonamide, 6-[(cyclohexylmethylamino)sulfonyl]-1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-N-(2-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:106487 CA
 TITLE: Preparation of pyrrolopyrimidine derivatives as antiproliferative agents
 INVENTOR(S): Arcari, Joel Thomas; Chen, Jinshan; Lagreca, Susan; Marx, Matthew Arnold; Wessel, Matthew David
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 157 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

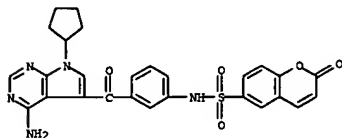
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004056830	A1	20040708	WO 2003-185841	20031208
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AN, AR, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GR, GU, HK, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, SV, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, NG, SN, TD, TG			
US 2005037999	A1	20050217	US 2003-732509	20031210
NL 1025068	A1	20040622	NL 2003-1025068	20031218
NL 1025068	C2	20041116		
PRIORITY APPL. INFO.:			US 2002-434569P	P 20021219
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 141:106487		
GI				



AB Pyrrolopyrimidines I (Q = CO, amino, S, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, etc.; A = bond, aryl, heteroarom. ring, alkyl, etc.; L = alkylene, O, S, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, amino, etc.; R1 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, substituted bicycloalkyl, etc.; R2 = H, halo, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, amino, etc.; R3 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, etc.) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, useful for treatment of hyperproliferative disorders, are prepared. Thus, reaction of 2,6-difluorophenyl isocyanate with (4-amino-7-cyclopentyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-(3-aminophenyl)-methanone in pyridine at 90° for 3 h gave 28% 1-[3-(4-amino-7-cyclopentyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-carbonyl)phenyl]-3-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-urea.
 IT 717896-05-4P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of pyrrolopyrimidines as antiproliferative agents)

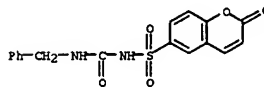
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L4 ANSWER 5 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN (Continued)
 RN 717896-05-4 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-[3-[(4-amino-7-cyclopentyl-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)carbonyl]phenyl]-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:98034 CA
 TITLE: The interaction of human serum albumin with a novel antidiabetic agent-SU-118
 AUTHOR(S): Zhong, Wenying; Wang, Yuchun; Yu, Jun-Sheng; Liang, Yingqiu; Ni, Kunyi; Tu, Shuzi
 CORPORATE SOURCE: State Key Laboratory of Coordination Chemistry, Nanjing University, Nanjing, 210093, Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (2004), 93(4), 1039-1046
 CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
 PUBLISHER: Wiley-Liss, Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB SU-118 is a newly synthesized antidiabetic agent and shows the best hypoglycemic effect among a series of analogs. Its binding properties and binding sites located on human serum albumin (HSA) have been studied using UV absorption and fluorescence spectroscopy. The results of spectroscopic study and the thermodynamic parameters obtained suggest that SU-118 binds to the hydrophobic cavity of human serum albumin and the hydrophobic interaction is the predominant intermol. force stabilizing the complex. Fluorescent probe displacement studies show that SU-118 can displace competitively both dansylamide and dansylsarcosine from HSA. It is suggested that SU-118 can bind to both site I and site II, but the primary interaction may take place at site I. A binding constant of 1.4×10^4 M⁻¹ and a binding site of 2.0 are obtained from absorbance titration data. The value of binding constant is of the same order of magnitude as that from fluorescence titration. This study provides a mol. basis for elucidating the mechanism of drug acting and predicting unfavorable drug interaction.
 IT 718629-43-7
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); DMA (Drug mechanism of action); BIOL (Biological study)
 (interaction of human serum albumin with a novel antidiabetic agent-SU-118)
 RN 718629-43-7 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 2-oxo-N-[(phenylmethyl)amino]carbonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

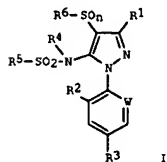


REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:35030 CA
 TITLE: Preparation of pesticidal sulfonylaminopyrazole derivatives
 INVENTOR(S): Doeller, Uwe; Chou, David Teh-Wei; Steinsberger, Merwyn; Maier, Michael; Kuhlmann, Anke; Seeger, Karl; Hawkins, David William; Gough, Stanley Thomas Derek; Manning, David Treadway
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer CropScience S.A., Fr.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

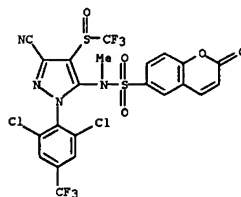
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004049797	A2	20040617	WO 2003-EP12618	20031112
WO 2004049797	A3	20040902		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CN, CO, CR, CU, DM, DZ, EC, EG, GE, GR, HR, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, RU, SC, SG, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TT, UA, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 EP 1426362 A1 20040609 EP 2002-27034 20021203
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
 EP 2002-27034 A 20021203
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:35030
 GI



AB The sulfonylaminopyrazole derivs. 1 (R1 = (halo)alkyl, CN, C(S)NH2 or halo; V = H, C-CH3 or C-halo; R2 = H, Me or halo; R3 = halo, (halo)alkyl, etc.; R4 = H, (cyclo)alkyl, (halo)alkenyl, (halo)alkynyl, etc.; R5 = cycloalkyl, (un)substituted alkyl, (halo)alkenyl, etc.; R6 = (halo)alkyl, (halo)alkenyl, etc.; n = 0, 1 or 2) are prepared as insecticides, acaricides and nematocides.
 IT 700366-63-8P
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation as pesticide)
 RN 700366-63-8 CA

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN (Continued)
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-[3-cyano-1-[2,6-dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl]-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-N-methyl-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/801,910

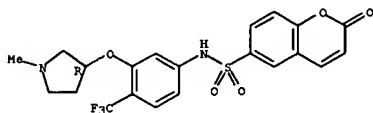
L4 ANSWER 8 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 141:12255 CA
 TITLE: Sulfonamides and pharmaceutical compositions containing them and uses for treating conditions associated with urotensin II imbalance
 INVENTOR(S): Girard, Gerald R.; McAtee, John Jeffrey; Neeb, Michael J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004043369	A2	20040527	WO 2003-US35364	20031106
WO 2004043369	A3	20041021		
W: AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BR, BZ, CA, CN, CO, CR, CU, DM, DZ, EC, EG, GE, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, RO, SC, SG, TN, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPL. INFO.:
 US 2002-424098P P 20021106
 US 2002-424274P P 20021106

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:12255
 AB The present invention relates to sulfonamides, pharmaceutical compns. containing them, and their use as antagonists of urotensin II for treating conditions associated with urotensin II imbalance.
 IT 693786-30-0P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (sulfonamides and pharmaceutical compns. containing them and uses for treating conditions associated with urotensin II imbalance)
 RN 693786-30-0 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-([3-((3R)-1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)oxy]-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

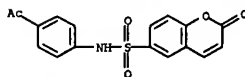


L4 ANSWER 10 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:128245 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin. VIII
 AUTHOR(S): Zeid, I. F.; Ismail, I. Imam; Abd El-Aleem, A. H.; Ebead, A. M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Menoufia University and National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Afinidad (2003), 60(505), 295-299
 CODEN: AFINAE; ISSN: 0001-9704
 PUBLISHER: Asociacion de Quimicos e Ingenieros del Instituto Quimico de Sarria
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:128245
 GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

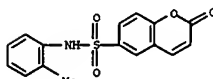
AB A series of thiadiazole and selenadiazole derivs. was synthesized via oxidative cyclization of some semicarbazone derivs. of the types I. The later compds. were formed via reaction of coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride I with m-, p-aminoacetophenone and/or o- and p-hydroxyacetophenone to give coumarin-6-sulfonamides II or the esters. Condensation of II and the esters with semicarbazide hydrochloride afforded the semicarbazones of type I. Oxidative cyclization of I with thionyl chloride led to the formation of the thiadiazole derivs. III. On the other hand, oxidative cyclization of I with selenium dioxide led to the formation of the corresponding selenadiazole derivs.

IT 173975-91-2P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of thiadiazole and selenadiazole coumarin derivs. from coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride via oxidative cyclization and condensation)
 RN 173975-91-2 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-(4-acetylphenyl)-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



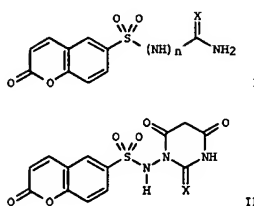
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:391166 CA
 TITLE: Product class 4: benzopyranones and benzopyranthiones
 AUTHOR(S): Williams, A. C.; Camp, N.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Germany
 SOURCE: Science of Synthesis (2003), 14, 347-638
 CODEN: SSCYJ9
 PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A review. Methods for preparing 2H-1-benzopyran-2-ones, 4H-1-benzopyran-4-ones, 1H-2-benzopyran-1-ones, 6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-6-ones, 9H-xanthenones and their corresponding thione analogs as well as 3H-2-benzopyran-3-ones are surveyed. Synthetic methods include ring closure, ring transformation, aromatization and substituent modification reactions.
 IT 84015-73-6
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (review of preparation of benzopyranones and benzopyranthiones via ring closure, ring transformations, aromatization and substituent modifications)
 RN 84015-73-6 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-(2-methylphenyl)-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



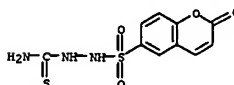
REFERENCE COUNT: 1083 THERE ARE 1083 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 140:111363 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin. VII
 AUTHOR(S): Zeid, I. F.; Ismail, I. Imam; Abd El-Aleem, A. H.; Ebead, A. M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Research Centre, Menoufia University, Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Afinidad (2003), 60(504), 215-219
 CODEN: AFINAE; ISSN: 0001-9704
 PUBLISHER: Asociacion de Quimicos del Instituto Quimico de Sarria
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:111363
 GI



AB Coumarin-6-sulfonamides I (n = 1, X = NH; n = 2, X = O, S) were synthesized by reactions of coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride with semicarbazide, thiosemicarbazide and guanidine, resp.. The subsequent treatment of I with di-Et malonate, acetylacetone, and Et acetoacetate gave the corresponding pyrimidine derivs., e.g. II (X = O, S) from the reaction with di-Et malonate.

IT 165073-93-8P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of (oxobenzopyran-yl)sulfonylamino-substituted pyrimidines via cyclocondensation of coumarin sulfonamides with active methylene compds.)
 RN 165073-93-8 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonic acid, 2-oxo-, 2-(aminothioxomethyl)hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



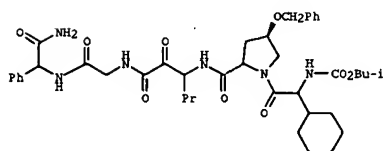
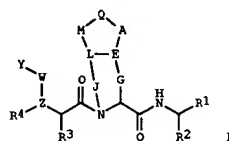
REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
139:381756 CA
ACCESSION NUMBER: Preparation of peptides as NS3-serine protease inhibitors of hepatitis C virus
TITLE:
INVENTOR(S): Saksena, Anil K.; Girijavallabhan, Vijayoor Moopil; Lovey, Raymond G.; Jao, Edwin; Bennett, Frank; McCormick, Jinping L.; Wang, Haiyan; Pike, Russell E.; Bogen, Stephane L.; Chan, Tin-Yau; Liu, Yi-tsung; Zhu, Zhaoning; Njoroge, F. George; Arasappan, Ashok; Parakh, Tejal; Ganguly, Ashit K.; Chen, Kevin X.; Venkatraman, Srikanth; Vaccaro, Henry A.; Pinto, Patrick A.; Santhana, Bama; Kemp, Scott Jeffrey; Levy, Odile Esther; Lim-Wilby, Marguerita; Tamura, Susan Y.; Wu, Wanli; Hendrata, Siska; Huang, Yuhua
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 629 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003216325	A1	20031120	US 2001-908955	20010719
US 2004254117	A9	20041216		
ZA 2002010312	A	20040329	ZA 2002-10312	20021219
PRIORITY APPL. INFO.:			US 2000-220108P	P 20000721
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 139:381756		
GI				



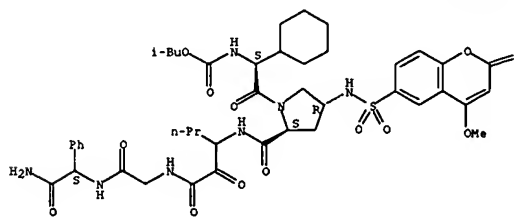
L4 ANSWER 12 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

AB The invention discloses novel peptides I [Y is alkyl, alkylaryl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, aryl- or alkylheteroaryl, cycloalkyl, alkyloxy, alkylaryloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, heterocycloalkyloxy, cycloalkyloxy, alkylamino, arylamino, alkylarylamino, arylamino, heteroarylamino, cycloalkylamino, or heterocycloalkylamino; R1 is acyl; Z is O, N, CH or CR; R, R2-R4 are H, alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylthio, arylthio, amino, amido, ester, carboxylic acid, carbamate, urea, ketone, aldehyde, cyano, nitro, halo, (cycloalkyl)alkyl, or (heterocycloalkyl)alkyl; W, Q, G, J, L, M independently may be present or absent; W is CO, CS, C(N-CN), or SO2; Q is CH, N, P, alkylidene, O, NR, S, or SO2; A is O, CH, alkylidene, NR, S, SO2, or a bond; E is CH, N, alkylidene, or a double bond; G is alkylidene; J is alkylidene, SO2, NH, NR, or O; L is CH, CR, O, S, or NR; M is O, NR, S, SO2, or alkylidene (with proviso)] which have HCV protease inhibitory activity as well as methods for preparing such compds. In another embodiment, the invention discloses pharmaceutical compns. comprising such compds. as well as methods of using them to treat disorders associated with the HCV protease. Thus, peptide II was prepared by the solid-phase method and showed $K_i = 1-100$ nM (category A) in the HCV continuous assay.

IT 394723-06-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of peptides as NS3-serine protease inhibitors of hepatitis C virus)
RN 394723-06-9 CA
CN Glycinamide, (2S)-2-cyclohexyl-N-[(2-methylpropoxy)carbonyl]glycyl-(4R)-4-[[4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]-L-prolyl-3-amino-2-oxohexanoylglycyl-2-phenyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

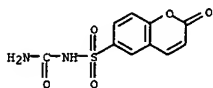
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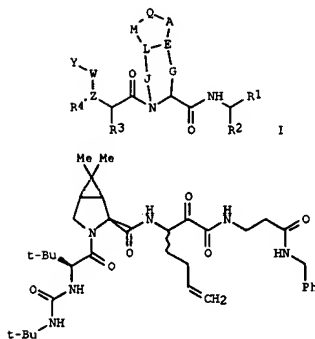
PAGE 1-B

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 139:14172 CA
 TITLE: Study on the interaction between SU-118 and bovine serum albumin
 AUTHOR(S): Wang, Yu-Chun; Zhong, Wen-Ying; Yu, Jun-Sheng; Ni, Kun-Yi; Tu, Shu-Zi; Liang, Ying-Qiu
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Analytical Chemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, 210009, Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Nanjing Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexue (2003), 39(2), 288-293
 CODEN: NCHPAZ; ISSN: 0469-5097
 PUBLISHER: Nanjing Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 AB The interaction between a new hypoglycemic agent SU-118 and BSA were studied using absorption and fluorescence spectrophotometry. Hypochromicity and an isosbestic point at 330 nm were observed in the absorption spectra of BSA in the presence of SU-118. It was found that the fluorescence intensity of BSA was efficiently quenched when SU-118 was added to the BSA solution. These results showed that SU-118 could interact with BSA to form a complex in solution. The fluorescence quenching data could be fitted to the Stern-Volmer equation and gave a Stern-Volmer quenching constant of $8.63 \times 10^4 \text{ L/mol}$ (20°C). The dependence of the Stern-Volmer constants on the temperature indicated that the mechanism of the quenching process was static. The thermodynamic parameters were estimated according to such temperature dependence. The interaction was exothermic with a Van't Hoff enthalpy of -30.09 kJ/mol . The negative values of the enthalpy and entropy changes indicated that van der Waals force and hydrogen bonding were the predominant intermolecular forces stabilizing the SU-118-BSA complex. In addition, binding constants were obtained by two methods: $1.32 \times 10^4 \text{ L/mol}$ for absorption titration and $8.63 \times 10^4 \text{ L/mol}$ for fluorescence titration. They were comparable regarding the difference between the two methods. Finally, the conformational change of BSA due to the addition of SU-118 was discussed by synchronous fluorimetry.
 IT 165073-91-60, derivs.
 RL: PKT (Pharmacokinetics); BIOL (Biological study)
 (study on the interaction between SU-118 and bovine serum albumin)
 RN 165073-91-6 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-(aminocarbonyl)-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 14 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



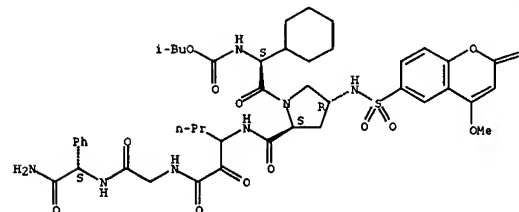
AB The invention discloses novel peptides I [Y is alkyl, alkylaryl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, aryl- or alkylheteroaryl, cycloalkyl, alkyloxy, alkylaryloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, heterocycloalkyloxy, cycloalkyloxy, alkylamino, arylamino, alkylarylaminos, arylaminos, heteroarylaminos, cycloalkylaminos, or heterocycloalkylaminos; R1 is acyl; Z is selected from O, N, CH or CR; R, R2-R4 are H, alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylthio, arylthio, amino, amido, ester, carboxylic acid, carbonate, urea, ketone, aldehyde, cyano, nitro, halo, (cycloalkyl)alkyl, or (heterocycloalkyl)alkyl; W, Q, G, J, L, M independently may be present or absent; W is CO, CS, C(N-CN), or SO2; Q is CH, N, P, alkylidene, O, NR, S, or SO2; A is O, CH, alkylidene, NR, S, SO2, or a bond; E is CH, N, alkylidene, or a double bond; G is alkylidene; J is alkylidene, SO2, NH, NR, or O; L is CH, CR, O, S, or NR; M is O, NR, S, SO2, or alkylidene (with proviso)] which have HCV protease inhibitory activity as well as methods for preparing such compounds. In another embodiment, the invention discloses pharmaceutical compounds comprising such compounds as well as methods of using them to treat disorders associated with the HCV protease. Thus, peptide II was prepared and showed $K_i = 1-100 \text{ nM}$ (category A) in the HCV continuous assay.
 IT 394723-06-9#
 RL: IMP (Industrial manufacture); PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of peptides as NS3-serine protease inhibitors of hepatitis C virus)
 RN 394723-06-9 CA
 CN Glycinamide, (2S)-2-cyclohexyl-N-[(2-methylpropoxy)carbonyl]glycyl- (4R)-4-[[[4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]-L-prolyl-3-amino-2-oxohexanoylglycyl-2-phenyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 Absolute stereochemistry.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 139:14928 CA
 TITLE: Preparation of peptides as NS3-serine protease inhibitors of hepatitis C virus
 INVENTOR(S): Saksena, Anil K.; Girijavallabha, Vijayoor M.; Lovey, Raymond G.; Jao, Edwin; Bennett, Frank; McCormick, Jinping L.; Wang, Haiyan; Pike, Russell E.; Bogen, Stephane L.; Chan, Tin-yau; Liu, Yi-tsung; Zhu, Zhaoning; Njoroge, George F.; Arasappan, Ashok; Parekh, Tejpal; Ganguly, Ashit K.; Chen, Kevin X.; Venkatraman, Srikanth; Vaccaro, Henry A.; Pinto, Patrick A.; Santhanam, Bama; Kemp, Scott Jeffrey; Levy, Odile Esther; Lim-Wilby, Marguerita; Tamura, Susan Y.; Wu, Wanli; Hendrata, Siska; Huang, Yuhua; Wong, Jesse K.; Nair, Latha G.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Corporation, USA; Corvas International, Inc.; Dendreon Corp.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 633 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003062265	A2	20030731	WO 2003-US1430	20030116
WO 2003062265	A3	20040916		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SI, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TH, AT, BE, BG, BH, CI, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GG, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2473032	AA	20030731	CA 2003-2473032	20030116
EP 1481000	A2	20041201	EP 2003-731956	20030116
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
BR 2003006931	A	20050419	BR 2003-6931	20030116
PRIORITY APPL. INFO.:			US 2002-52386	A 20020118
			WO 2003-US1430	W 20030116

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:14928
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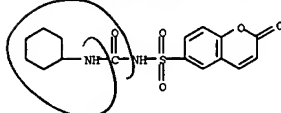
L4 ANSWER 14 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
 PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 139:78889 CA
 TITLE: Synthesis and Bioactivity of Coumarin-6-sulfonylureas
 AUTHOR(S): Han, Ying; Tu, Shuzi; Zhou, Weifeng; Wang, Qiujuan
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicinal Chemistry, China
 Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, 210009, Peop. Rep.
 China
 SOURCE: Zhongguo Yaoke Daxue Xuebao (2002), 33(2), 93-97
 CODEN: ZHYXE9; ISSN: 1000-5048
 PUBLISHER: Zhongguo Yaoke Daxue
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:78889
 AB Twenty-one coumarin-6-sulfonylureas (N-[4-R1-7-R2-benzopyran-2(2H)-one-6-sulfonyl]-N'-R3-urea; R1 and/or R2 = H or methyl; R3 = cyclohexyl, allyl, Pr, heptyl, iso-Pr, Bu, or isobutyl) were synthesized to search for new antidiabetic drugs. Sulfonylurea functional groups were introduced into the structure of coumarin, and the hypoglycemic activity of the target compds. was measured. Their structures were identified by IR, ¹H NMR, and MS spectra. The pharmacol. study showed that compds. SU-1 (R1 = R2 = H, R3 = cyclohexyl), SU-8 (R1 = H, R2 = Me, R3 = cyclohexyl), SU-11 (R1 = H, R2 = Me, R3 = butyl), SU-12 (R1 = H, R2 = Me, R3 = heptyl), and SU-13 (R1 = H, R2 = Me, R3 = isopropyl) exhibited evident hypoglycemic activities (P < 0.01) at the dose of 50 mg kg⁻¹.
 IT 553682-70-5P
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (synthesis and bioactivity of coumarin-6-sulfonylureas)
 RN 553682-70-5 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-[(cyclohexylamino)carbonyl]-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

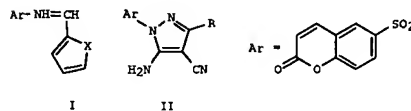


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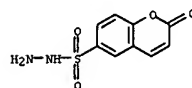
L4 ANSWER 17 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 136:167698 CA
 TITLE: Preparation of peptides as NS3-serine protease inhibitors of hepatitis C virus
 INVENTOR(S): Saksena, Anil K.; Girijavallabhan, Vijayor Moopil; Lovey, Raymond G.; Jao, Edwin E.; Bennett, Frank; McCormick, Jinping L.; Wang, Haiyan; Pike, Russell E.; Bogen, Stephane L.; Chan, Tin-Yau; Liu, Yi-Tsung; Zhu, Zhaoning; Njoroge, F. George; Arasappan, Ashok; Parekh, Tejal N.; Ganguly, Ashit K.; Chen, Kevin X.; Venkatraman, Srikanth; Vaccaro, Henry A.; Pinto, Patrick A.; Santhanam, Bama; Wu, Wanli; Hendrata, Siska; Huang, Yuhua; Kemp, Scott Jeffrey; Levy, Odile Esther; Lim-Wilby, Margarita; Tamura, Susan Y.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Corporation, USA; Corvas International, Inc.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 536 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002008244	A2	20020131	WO 2001-0522678	20010719
WO 2002008244	A3	20030619		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UZ, VN, YU, ZA				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SI, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, NI, NG, TD, TG				
CA 2410662	NA	20020131	CA 2001-2410662	20010719
AU 2001076988	A5	20020205	AU 2001-76988	20010719
BR 2001012540	A	20030624	BR 2001-12540	20010719
EP 1385870	A2	20040204	EP 2001-954764	20010719
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004504404	T2	20040212	JP 2002-514149	20010719
ZA 2002010312	A	20040329	ZA 2002-10312	20021219
WO 2003000272	A	20030321	NO 2003-272	20030120
PRIORITY APPL. INFO.:			US 2000-220108P	P 20000721
			WO 2001-0522678	W 20010719
OTHER SOURCE(S):			MARPAT 136:167698	
GI				

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 137:294847 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin. VI
 AUTHOR(S): Ismail, I. Imam; El-Bary, H. Abd; El-Aleem, A. H. Abd; Hosni, A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Afinidad (2002), 59(498), 151-154
 CODEN: AFINAE; ISSN: 0001-9704
 PUBLISHER: Asociacion de Quimicos del Instituto Quimico de Sarria
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:294847
 GI

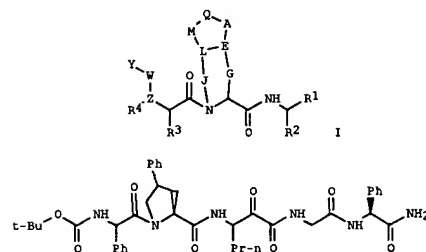


AB The present investigation is designed to study the reaction of some active methylene compds. with coumarin-6-sulfonyl hydrazones, I (X = O, S). The following active methylene compds. were used: malononitrile, Et cyanacetate, di-Et malonate and 2,4-pentanedione. It was found that, the active methylene compound is added to the double bond of the hydrazone to give an adduct, which cyclized directly to pyrazole or pyrazoline-5-one derivs., e.g. II.
 IT 112097-36-6P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation and condensation reaction with thienaldehyde or furaldehyde)
 RN 112097-36-6 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonic acid, 2-oxo-, hydrazone (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



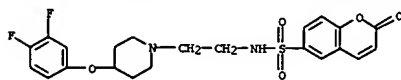
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



AB Peptides I were prepared wherein Y is alkyl, alkyl-aryl, heteroaryl, heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, aryl-heteroaryl, alkylheteroaryl, cycloalkyl, alkylalkoxy, alkylaryloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, heterocycloalkyloxy, cycloalkyloxy, alkylamino, arylamino, alkylarylamino, arylamino, heteroarylamino, cycloalkylamino and heterocycloalkylamino; R1 is acyl, borate; Z is selected from O, N, CH or CR; W, Q, G, J, L, M independently maybe present or absent; W is C=O, C=S, C(=N-CN), or SO; Q is CH, N, P, alkylidene, O, amine, S, or SO; A is O, CH, alkylidene, amine, S, or SO or bond; E is CH, N, alkylidene, or double bond; G is alkylidene; J is alkylidene, SO, NH, NR, O; L is CH, alkylidene, O, S or NR; H is O, NR, S, SO, alkylidene; p is 0 to 6; and R-R4 are independently selected from the group consisting of H; alkyl; alkenyl; cycloalkyl; heterocycloalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylthio, arylthio, amino, amido, ester, carboxylic acid, carbamate, urea, ketone, aldehyde, cyano, nitro, halogen; (cycloalkyl)alkyl and (heterocycloalkyl)alkyl, which have HCV protease inhibitory activity as well as methods for preparing such compds. In another embodiment, the invention discloses pharmaceutical compds. comprising such compds., as well as methods of using them to treat disorders associated with the HCV protease. Thus peptide II was prepared and tested as antiviral agent and NS3-serine protease inhibitors of hepatitis C virus with Ki ranges in category A = 1-100 nM; category B = 101-1,000 nM; category C > 1000 nM. Also disclosed is the use of I for the manufacture of a medicament for treating HCV, AIDS, and related disorders.
 IT 394723-06-9P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of peptides as NS3-serine protease inhibitors of hepatitis C virus)
 RN 394723-06-9 CA
 CN Glycinamide, (2S)-2-cyclohexyl-N-[(2-methylpropoxy)carbonyl]glycyl-(4R)-4-[[[4-methoxy-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl]sulfonyl]amino]-L-prolyl-3-amino-2-oxohexanoylglycyl-2-phenyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

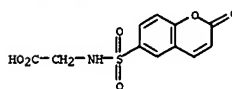
L4 ANSWER 20 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 135:33634 CA
 TITLE: Fluorescence enhancement of coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride amino acid derivatives in cyclodextrin media
 AUTHOR(S): Al-Kindy, Salma M. Z.; Suliman, Fakhr Eldin O.; Al-Hamadi, Abdalla A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, College of Science, Muscat, Oman
 SOURCE: Analytical Sciences (2001), 17(4), 539-543
 CODEN: ANSCEN; ISSN: 0910-6340
 PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Analytical Chemistry
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Coumarin-6-sulfonyl (6-CS) amino acid derivs. form inclusion complexes with α - and β -cyclodextrins (CD) in aqueous solution. The stoichiometry of the inclusion complex and the equilibrium constant were investigated. Using a fluorescence technique and alanine- β -CD as a model, a 1:2 guest-host complex was established, and $K = 4.7 \times 10^5$ mol⁻² l² was obtained. Fluorescence enhancement was observed for all derivs. studied, with glycine exhibiting a greater enhancement, and tyrosine showing the least. The stability of the inclusion complex was found to depend on the resp. sizes of the guest-host complex and their interaction.
 IT 343578-60-9P
 RI: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (fluorescence enhancement of coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride amino acid derivs. in cyclodextrin media)
 RN 343578-60-9 CA
 CN Glycine, N-[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]-, compd. with α -cyclodextrin (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CH 1

CFN 123090-34-6

CMF C11 H9 N O6 S



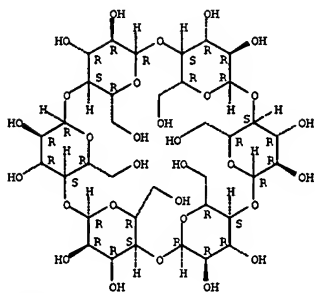
CH 2

CFN 10016-20-3

CMF C36 H60 O30

Absolute stereochemistry.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



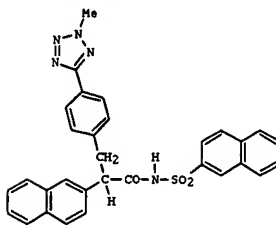
REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 134:280845 CA
 TITLE: Preparation of acylsulfonamide derivatives as chymase inhibitors
 INVENTOR(S): Aoyama, Yukio; Seki, Maki; Masuda, Hirokazu; Usui, Yoshihiro; Abe, Yuji; Shimada, Mayumi; Yamamoto, Mutsuya
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Japan
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 259 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001023349	A1	20010405	WO 2000-JP6695	20000928
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
		JP 1999-278374	A	19990930
		JP 1999-278375	A	19990930
		JP 1999-278377	A	19990930
		JP 1999-278378	A	19990930
		JP 1999-278379	A	19990930

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:280845
 GI

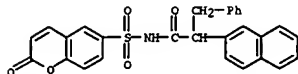


1

AB The title compds. R1CH[(CH2R2)n](NH)mCONHSO2R3 [R1 = (un)substituted heterocyclyl, etc.; n = 1-4; m = 0 or 1; R2 = (un)substituted heterocyclyl, etc.; when R2 is (un)substituted aryl, R3 is (un)substituted naphthyl, heterocyclyl; when R2 is (un)substituted heterocyclyl, R3 is (un)substituted ph, naphthyl, heterocyclyl] are prepared. The title compds. are useful as remedies for hypertension. The title compound 1 in vitro

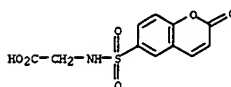
10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
 showed IC50 of 0.66 μ M against chymase.
 IT 332364-23-5P
 RL: RAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); RSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of acylsulfonamide derivs. as chymase inhibitors)
 RN 332364-23-5 CA
 CN 2-Naphthaleneacetamide, N-[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]- α -(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



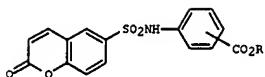
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 134:178501 CA
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 134:178501
 TITLE: Synthesis of N-(Coumarinylsulfonyl)thiohydantoin and -hydantoin derivatives
 AUTHOR(S): Mandour, A. H.; Kassem, E. M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Nat. Products and Microbes, Natl. Res. Cent., Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Afinidad (2000), 57(489), 344-348
 CODEN: AFINAE; ISSN: 0001-9704
 PUBLISHER: Asociacion de Quimicos del Instituto Quimico de Sarria
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:178501
 AB Acylation of glycine with 6-coumarinylsulfonyl chloride or (6-nitro-3-coumarinyl)sulfonyl chloride gave N-[(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]glycine derivs. Treatment of the latter compds. with ammonium thiocyanate and acetic anhydride afforded N-[(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]-3-thiohydantoins. The key intermediates thus prepared were 1-[2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]-2-thioxo-4-imidazolidinone and 1-[(6-nitro-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-3-yl)sulfonyl]-2-thioxo-4-imidazolidinone. Hydrolysis of these intermediates using aqueous chloroacetic acid gave N-[(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]hydantoins. Thus, the above (thioxo)imidazolidinones were transformed into the resp. diones, 1-[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]-2,4-imidazolidinedione and 1-[(6-nitro-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-3-yl)sulfonyl]-2,4-imidazolidinedione. Condensation of N-[(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]-3-thiohydantoins and N-[(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]-3-hydantoins with (arylidene)malononitrile in piperidine gave the corresponding pyrano[2,3-d]imidazolidines. Also, the condensation of the above intermediates with aromatic aldehyde led to the formation of 5(arylidene)thiohydantoins and 5-(arylidene)hydantoins. The condensation of the latter compds. with malononitrile was also carried out.
 IT 123090-34-6P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of [(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]hydantoin and [(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]thiohydantoin derivs.)
 RN 123090-34-6 CA
 CN Glycine, N-[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

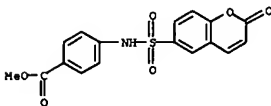


REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 133:281735 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin. V.
 AUTHOR(S): Ismail, Imam; El-Aleem, A. H. Abd; El-Bary, H. Abd; Hosny, A. M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Research Centre, Menoufia University, Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Afinidad (2000), 57(487), 217-221
 CODEN: AFINAE; ISSN: 0001-9704
 PUBLISHER: Asociacion de Quimicos del Instituto Quimico de Sarria
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI

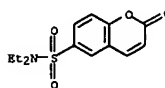


AB Several coumarin-6-sulfonamides (I; R = H, Me; substituent attached ortho, meta, or para) were prepared by reaction of coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride with different aromatic amino compds. Imidazole derivs. were formed by reaction of I (R = Me) with ethylenediamine. Reaction of I (R = Me) with hydrazine hydrate afforded acid hydrazides. An oxadiazole was synthesized by reaction of a hydrazide with BzCl to give a diacylhydrazine, which cyclized to the oxadiazole derivative by heating with POCl3. A thiadiazole derivative was synthesized by reaction of a hydrazide with Ph isothiocyanate, followed by treatment with POCl3. Reaction of I (R = Me) with excess hydrazine hydrate (1:5 mol) proceeded with α -pyrone ring fission to give the corresponding cinnamoyl hydrazide derivs. Condensation of one of these with furfural gave the hydratone, which cyclized to the oxadiazole on treatment with acetic anhydride.
 IT 113789-63-2P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation and conversion to hydrazides and imidazole derivs.)
 RN 113789-63-2 CA
 CN Benzoic acid, 4-[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

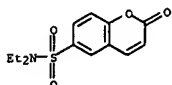
L4 ANSWER 24 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 128:321534 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin: synthesis and reactions of coumarin sulfonamides
 AUTHOR(S): Abdel-Bary, Hamed M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Faculty Science, Menoufia Univ., Menoufia, Egypt
 SOURCE: Afinidad (1998), 55(473), 67-71
 CODEN: AFINAE; ISSN: 0001-9704
 PUBLISHER: Asociacion de Quimicos del Instituto Quimico de Sarria
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride was animated with different secondary amines to give the sulfonamides. Treatment of these with hydrazine under controlled conditions effected ring-opening of the lactone ring to afford the corresponding o-hydroxycinnamoyl hydrazides which were converted to hydrazones by reaction with various aldehydes. The hydrazones were cyclized using acetic anhydride to yield oxadiazolines. Reaction of the hydrazides with 4-toluenyl chloride afforded the corresponding N-toluenyl derivs. which cyclized with POCl3 to the corresponding 1,3,4-oxadiazole derivs. Thiosemicarbazide derivs. were obtained by treatment of the hydrazides with PhNCS. Cyclization of the thiosemicarbazides using POCl3 afforded the corresponding 1,3,4-thiadiazoles.
 IT 118428-90-3P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation and reactions of coumarinsulfonamides)
 RN 118428-90-3 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N,N-diethyl-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



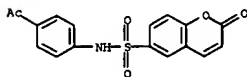
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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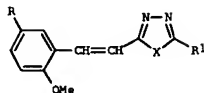
L4 ANSWER 25 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 127:176015 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin: synthesis and reactions of coumarinsulfonamides
 AUTHOR(S): Abdel-Bary, Hamed M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Menoufia University, Menoufia, Egypt
 SOURCE: Mansoura Science Bulletin, A: Chemistry (1997), 24(1, Suppl. 1), 161-170
 CODEN: MSBCP4; ISSN: 1110-4562
 PUBLISHER: Mansoura University
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride was amidated with different secondary amines to give coumarin-6-sulfonamides. The latter with hydrazine under controlled conditions effected ring-opening of the lactone ring to afford the corresponding o-hydroxycinnamoyl hydrazides. Hydrazones were obtained by condensation of the latter with aldehydes. Some reactions of the hydrazones or hydrazides were examined
 IT 118428-90-3P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation and reactions of coumarinsulfonamides)
 RN 118428-90-3 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N,N-diethyl-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



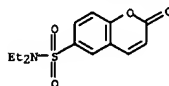
L4 ANSWER 27 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 124:284113 CA
 TITLE: Synthesis, antimicrobial and antiaflatoxic activities of new coumarin derivatives
 AUTHOR(S): Mandour, A. H.; Ahmed, Kh. M.; Nassar, M. I.; El-Bazza, Z. E.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1995), 36(1-6), 71-85
 CODEN: EJPSBZ; ISSN: 0301-5068
 PUBLISHER: National Information and Documentation Centre
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride reacted with m- or p- aminoacetophenone to give sulfonamide derivs., which in turn were condensed with semicarbazide hydrochloride to give semicarbazone derivs. Also some sulfonamides reacted with thiosemicarbazide to give thiosemicarbazone derivs. Oxidative cyclization of semicarbazones or thiosemicarbazones using thionylchloride led to the formation of 4-substituted-1,2,3-thiadiazoles using selenium dioxide led to the formation of 4-substituted-1,2,3-selenadiazoles. Also, 4-[6-nitrocoumarin-3-sulfonamido-N-(m or p-phenylene)]-1,2,3-thiadiazoles and -1,2,3-selenadiazoles. The antimicrobial and antiaflatoxic activities of thiadiazoles and selenadiazoles were also investigated.
 IT 173975-91-2P
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (synthesis, antimicrobial and antiaflatoxic activities of new coumarin derivs.)
 RN 173975-91-2 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-(4-acetylphenyl)-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



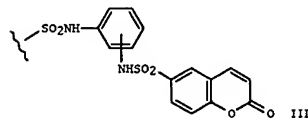
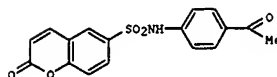
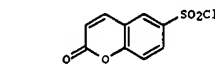
L4 ANSWER 26 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 126:251111 CA
 TITLE: Synthesis and biological evaluation of 1,2,4-triazoles, 1,3,4-oxadiazoles, and 1,3,4-thiadiazoles
 AUTHOR(S): Mandour, A. H.; Ahmed, Kh. M.; Mohamed, T. K.; El-Bazza, Z. E.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Res. Centre, Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1996), 37(1-6), 71-84
 CODEN: EJPSBZ; ISSN: 0301-5068
 PUBLISHER: National Information and Documentation Centre
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB Alkaline hydrolysis, with di-Me sulfate and potassium hydroxide, of 6-substituted coumarins yielded 2-methoxycinnamic acids, which were converted to acid chlorides and then to (2-methoxycinnamoyl)thiosemicarbazides. Cyclization of the thiosemicarbazides, using sodium hydroxide, yielded triazoles I (R = NO2, Et2NSO2, piperidinosulfonyl, morpholinosulfonyl; R1 = SH; X = NH). Cyclodehydration of the thiosemicarbazides, using orthophosphoric acid or dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, led to thiadiazoles and oxadiazoles (I; same R; R1 = NH2; X = S, O). The antimicrobial and antiaflatoxic activities of I were evaluated.
 IT 118428-90-3, 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N,N-diethyl-2-oxo-
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (hydrolysis-methylation of)
 RN 118428-90-3 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N,N-diethyl-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



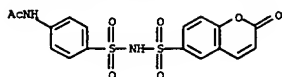
L4 ANSWER 28 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 124:175761 CA
 TITLE: Reaction with coumarin. IV
 AUTHOR(S): Abdel Bary, Hamed M.; Abdel Aleem, A. H.; Ismail, I. Imam
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Menoufia University, Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Afinidad (1995), 52(459), 344-6
 CODEN: AFINAE; ISSN: 0001-9704
 PUBLISHER: Asociacion de Quimicos del Instituto Quimico de Serria
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB Coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride (I) reacts with 4-aminobenzenesulfonamide or 2-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole-5-sulfonamide at the sulfonamido amino group, leaving the amino group attached to the ring unreacted. Reaction of I with 4-aminoacetophenone, or with o-, m-, or p-phenylenediamine, gives corresponding mono- and bis-sulfonamides II or III, resp. II reacts with hydrazine hydrate or phenylhydrazine to yield hydrazones. Ortho-III is cyclized with aldehydes to give benzimidazole derivs.
 IT 173975-88-7P, 6-[[[(4-Acetamidophenyl)sulfonyl]amino]sulfonyl]coumarin
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (final product; reactions of coumarinsulfonyl chloride with amines and sulfonamides, and derived products)
 RN 173975-88-7 CA
 CN Acetamide, N-[4-[[[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]sulfonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

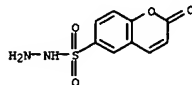
10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L4 ANSWER 29 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 123:143595 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin
 AUTHOR(S): El-Aleem, A. H. Abd; El-Bary, H. Abd; Ismail, I. Imam; El-Bawomy, G. M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty Science, Menoufia University, Egypt
 SOURCE: Modelling, Measurement & Control, C: Energetics, Chemistry, Earth, Environmental & Biomedical Problems (1994), 46(3), 17-23
 CODEN: MMCPES; ISSN: 1259-5977
 PUBLISHER: Association for the Advancement of Modelling and Simulation Techniques in Enterprises
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Some reactions of coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride (I) with hydrazines or acid hydrazides were investigated. E.g., reaction of I with hydrazine hydrate gave the hydrazino derivative, which reacted with aldehydes or ketones to yield hydrazones.
 IT 112097-36-69, 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonic acid, 2-oxo-, hydrazide
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation and reactions of)
 RN 112097-36-6 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonic acid, 2-oxo-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



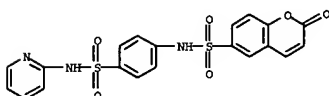
L4 ANSWER 30 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 123:83157 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin. III
 AUTHOR(S): Ismail, I. Imam; El-Sakka, I. A.; Abd El-Aleem, A. H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Res. Cent., Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Afinidad (1995), 52(456), 133-6
 CODEN: AFINAE; ISSN: 0001-9704
 PUBLISHER: Asociacion de Quimicos del Instituto Quimico de Sarria
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Various coumarin-6-sulfonic acid esters are prepared through reaction of coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride (I) with some phenolic compds. The reaction of 2-formylphenyl coumarin-6-sulfonate with primary amines led to the Schiff's bases. Aceturic or hippuric acid reacts with 4-formylphenyl coumarin-6-sulfonate to give oxazolone derivs. I reacts with some sulfonamides yielding coumarin-6-sulfonamide derivs. Coumarin-6-sulfonylurea derivs. were also prepared
 IT 165073-87-08

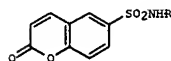
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of coumarinsulfonates and -sulfonamides)

RN 165073-87-0 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 2-oxo-N-[4-[(2-pyridinylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 31 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

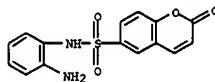
ACCESSION NUMBER: 123:83153 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin. II
 AUTHOR(S): Abd El-Bary, H.; Abd El-Aleem, A. H.; Ismail, I. Imam; El-Bawomy, G. M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Menoufia Univ., Egypt
 SOURCE: Modelling, Measurement & Control, C: Energetics, Chemistry, Earth, Environmental & Biomedical Problems (1995), 47(1), 43-8
 CODEN: MMCPES; ISSN: 1259-5977
 PUBLISHER: Association for the Advancement of Modelling and Simulation Techniques in Enterprises
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



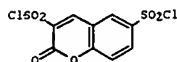
AB Coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride reacted with o-, m-, p-phenylenediamine to give the sulfonamides I (R = 2-, 3-, 4-H2NC6H4). Phenylisocyanate or phenylisothiocyanate reacted with I yielding the urea derivs. Condensation of I with acetaldehyde or acetophenone gave the imines. The sulfonic acid esters were formed through condensation of coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride with phenolic derivs.

IT 159018-35-68
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reactions of coumarinsulfonamide derivs.)

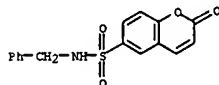
RN 159018-35-6 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-(2-aminophenyl)-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



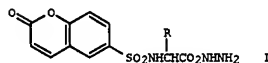
L4 ANSWER 32 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 123:55653 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin-3,6-disulfonyl chloride
 AUTHOR(S): Abd El-Aleem, Abd El-Aleem Hassan
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Menoufia Univ., Egypt
 SOURCE: Modelling, Measurement & Control, C: Energetics, Chemistry, Earth, Environmental & Biomedical Problems (1995), 47(1), 49-54
 CODEN: MMCPE5; ISSN: 1259-5977
 PUBLISHER: Association for the Advancement of Modelling and Simulation Techniques in Enterprises
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB The reaction between coumarin-3,6-disulfonyl chloride (I) and amino compds. is investigated. The acid chloride reacts with aliphatic amines such as Et amine, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine or benzylamine to give the corresponding coumarin-6-sulfonamide derivs. While its reaction with secondary amines, aromatic amines or acid hydrazide gives the corresponding coumarin-3,6-disulfonamides. The reaction with hydrazine hydrate gives coumarin-6-sulfonylhydrazide or coumarin-3,6-disulfonylhydrazide, depends on the reaction conditions.
 IT 84015-70-3P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (reactions of coumarindisulfonyl chloride)
 RN 84015-70-3 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 2-oxo-N-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

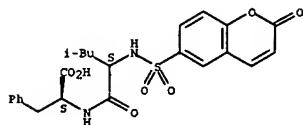


L4 ANSWER 34 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:81071 CA
 TITLE: Synthesis of some coumarin-6-sulfono-N-amino acids and evaluation of their antimicrobial activity
 AUTHOR(S): Shalaby, A. M.; Mandour, A. H.; Farrag, H. A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Bulletin of the National Research Centre (Egypt) (1994), 19(2), 97-106
 CODEN: BNRCT
 PUBLISHER: National Information and Documentation Centre
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI

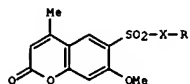


AB The reaction of 6-coumarinsulfonyl chloride with amino acid esters gave N-[(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]glycine derivs. that were converted to the corresponding N-[(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]glycine hydrazides I (R = alkyl, benzyl, etc.). The antimicrobial activity of N-[(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]glycine hydrazide s and preparation of N-[(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]dipeptides was reported.
 IT 160315-85-5P
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (preparation of N-[(coumarinyl)sulfonyl]dipeptide derivative bactericide fungicide)
 RN 160315-85-6 CA
 CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[N-[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]-L-leucyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

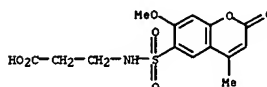
Absolute stereochemistry.



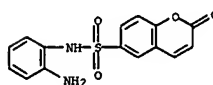
L4 ANSWER 33 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 122:161309 CA
 TITLE: Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some new 7-methoxy-4-methylcoumarin-6-sulfonylamino acid derivatives
 AUTHOR(S): Ibrahim, T M.; Ahmed, F S M.; Shedik, S A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty Science, Al-Azhar University, Naar, Egypt
 SOURCE: Proceedings of the Indian National Science Academy, Part A: Physical Sciences (1994), 60(2), 433-9
 CODEN: PIPFSD; ISSN: 0370-0046
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB Title compds. I [X = amino acid, dipeptide; R = OH, OMe, NHNH2] were prepared from the sulfonyl chloride and amino acid, amino ester, or dipeptide. The amino acid derivs., but not the peptide derivs., have bactericidal activity.
 IT 161255-84-1P
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (preparation and antimicrobial activity of some new methoxy(methyl)coumarinsulfonylamino acid derivs.)
 RN 161255-84-1 CA
 CN 8-Alanine, N-[(7-methoxy-4-methyl-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

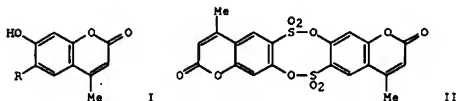


L4 ANSWER 35 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 121:280504 CA
 TITLE: Reactions with coumarin. II
 AUTHOR(S): Abd El-Bary, H.; Abd El-Aleem, A. H.; Ismail, I. Imam; El-Bayaumy, G. M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Menoufia Univ., Egypt
 SOURCE: Afinidad (1994), 51(452), 311-14
 CODEN: AFINAE; ISSN: 0001-9704
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride (I) reacted with o-, m-, and p-phenylenediamines to give the sulfonamides. Ph isocyanate or Ph isothiocyanate reacted with the sulfonamides yielding urea derivs. Condensation of the sulfonamides with acetaldehyde or acetophenone gave imines. Sulfonic acid esters were formed through condensation of I with phenolic derivs.
 IT 159018-35-6P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (preparation of coumarin derivs.)
 RN 159018-35-6 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, N-(2-aminophenyl)-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

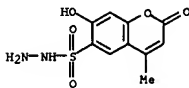


10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 36 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 121:9227 CA
 TITLE: Coumarin derivatives (part II). Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of certain sulfonamide, sulfonylhydrazine and sulfonyl azide derivatives of 4-methyl-7-hydroxycoumarin
 AUTHOR(S): Badran, M. M.; Ismail, M. Abdel Hamid; Ismail, M. Mohsen; Abdel-Hakeem, M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm., Cairo Univ., Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1992), 33(5-6), 1081-98
 CODEN: EJPSBZ; ISSN: 0301-5068
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB The title coumarin derivs. were prepared starting from coumarin derivative I (R = SO₂Cl) which was treated with hydrazine to give I (R = SO₂NHNH₂). Substitution of the latter with R₁COCl (R₁ = heterocyclyl), diazotization by HNO₂, condensation with MeCOCH₂CO₂R₂ (R₂ = heterocyclyl), and heating gave the corresponding coumarin derivs. and a dimer. Addnl. obtained was bisbenzopyranodioxadithiocin derivative II.
 IT 112097-38-8P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (Preparation and substitution reactions of)
 RN 112097-38-8 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonic acid, 7-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-oxo-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

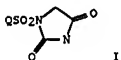


L4 ANSWER 38 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 114:6501 CA
 TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclylsulfonylhydantoin as aldose reductase inhibitors
 INVENTOR(S): Mochida, Ei; Murakami, Kimihiro; Kato, Kazuo; Kato, Katsuki; Okuda, Jun; Miwa, Ichitomo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mochida Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 72 pp.
 CODEN: EPKXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 355827	A2	19900228	EP 1989-115635	19890824
EP 355827	A3	19900321		
EP 355827	B1	19970102		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 4914099	A	19900403	US 1988-235557	19880824
WO 9002126	A1	19900308	WO 1989-JP851	19890822
W: AU, DK, FI, NO				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 8940647	A1	19800323	AU 1989-40647	19890822
AU 623676	B2	19920521		
CA 1338866	A1	19970121	CA 1989-609100	19890823
JP 04128266	A2	19920428	JP 1989-217697	19890824
JP 06015539	B4	19940302		
AT 147073	E	19970115	AT 1989-115635	19890824
ES 2098222	T3	19970501	ES 1989-115635	19890824
US 5004751	A	19910402	US 1989-426021	19891024
NO 9601789	A	19900423	NO 1990-1789	19900423
NO 176478	B	19950102		
NO 176478	C	19950412		
DK 9001001	A	19900614	DK 1990-1001	19900423
US 5232936	A	19930803	US 1991-644632	19910123
US 5202339	A	19930413	US 1991-660562	19910225
AU 9221225	A1	19921015	AU 1992-21225	19920821
AU 646967	B2	19940310		
US 35279	E	19960618	US 1994-197705	19940217

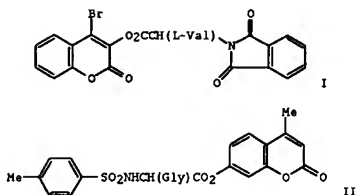
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

OTHER SOURCE(S):
 GI

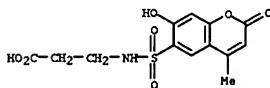


AB Title compds. I (Q = (un)substituted mono- or fused heterocyclyl) salts or solvates were prepared I are useful for treatment and/or prevention of

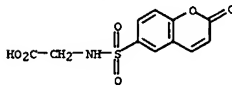
L4 ANSWER 37 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 120:54420 CA
 TITLE: Studies on the structure-activity relationship of some new hydroxy coumarin derivatives
 AUTHOR(S): Ibrahim, Tarek M.; El-Gazzar, Mohamed A.; El-Naggar, Ahmed M.; Shedik, Saied A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Al-Azhar Univ., Nasr, Egypt
 SOURCE: Proceedings of the Indian National Science Academy, Part A: Physical Sciences (1993), 59(2), 189-95
 CODEN: PIPSSD; ISSN: 0370-0046
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB Synthesis of phthalimido- or tosylamino coumarin derivs., e.g., I, II, and N-(7-hydroxy-4-Me coumarin-6-sulfonyl)amino acids are described. Seven of these compds possess specific antimicrobial activities.
 IT 152061-80-8P
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (Preparation and bactericidal activity of)
 RN 152061-80-8 CA
 CN B-Alanine, N-[(7-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 38 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)
 various forms of diabetic complications based on the accumulation of polyol metabolites. Intermediates for prep. I are also given. Pharmaceutical formulations comprising I are given. To a suspension of ICl in HCl were added 1-(benzo[b]thien-2-ylsulfonyl)-2-thiohydantoin (prepn. given) and CH₂Cl₂ to give I (Q = benzo[b]thien-2-yl). I (Q = 3-bromo-4,6-dichlorobenzo[b]furan-2-yl) also prep. was tested on bovine lens aldose reductase; the IC₅₀ was 0.054 μmol/L vs. sorbinyl whose IC₅₀ was 0.6 μmol/L.
 IT 123090-34-6P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (Preparation and reaction of, in preparation of aldose reductase inhibitors)
 RN 123090-34-6 CA
 CN Glycine, N-[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 39 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:
TITLE:111:232812 CA
Preparation, testing, and formulation of
1-(arylsulfonyl)hydantoin as aldose reductase
inhibitors

INVENTOR(S):

Mochida, Ei; Kato, Kazuo; Kato, Katsuki; Miwa,
Ichitomo; Okuda, Jun
Mochida Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
Eur. Pat. Appl., 47 pp.

SOURCE:

COHEN: EPXXXX

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

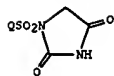
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 305947	A1	19890308	EP 1988-114050	19880829
EP 305947	B1	19920729		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 01061465	A2	19890308	JP 1987-214549	19870828
JP 2764262	B2	19890611		
WO 8901934	A1	19890309	WO 1988-JP843	19880825
W: DK, FI, NO				
AU 8821577	A1	19890302	AU 1988-21577	19880826
AU 609180	B2	19910426		
CA 1312083	A1	19921229	CA 1988-575759	19880826
AT 78815	E	19920815	AT 1988-114050	19880829
ES 2042666	T3	19931216	ES 1988-114050	19880829
FI 8901933	A	19890424	FI 1989-1933	19890424
FI 97134	B	19960715		
FI 97134	C	19961025		
NO 8901689	A	19890424	NO 1989-1689	19890424
NO 173059	B	19930712		
NO 173059	C	19931020		
DK 8902073	A	19890428	DK 1989-2073	19890428
US 5004751	A	19910402	US 1989-426021	19891024
US 5202339	A	19930413	US 1991-660562	19910225
US 35279	E	19960618	US 1994-197705	19940217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			JP 1987-214549	A 19870828
			US 1988-235557	A2 19880824
			WO 1988-JP843	A 19880825
			EP 1988-114050	A 19880829
			JP 1989-43422	A 19890225
			US 1989-426021	A3 19891024
			JP 1990-43420	A 19900223
			US 1991-644632	A5 19910123

OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 111:232812

GI

L4 ANSWER 39 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



AB

The title compds [I; Q = C1-8 alkyl, C3-6 cycloalkyl, biphenyl, (substituted) heterocyclyl, 2-naphthalenyl], useful as aldose reductase inhibitors, were prepared K2CO3, glycine, and 1-chloronaphthalen-2-ylsulfonyl chloride in H2O were refluxed for 30 min in H2O to give N-(1-chloronaphthalen-2-yl)sulfonyl glycine. The latter was heated with pyridine, NH4SCN, and Ac2O for 15 min at 100° to give 1-(1-chloronaphthalen-2-ylsulfonyl)-2-thiohydantoin, which was heated with 50% HNO3 at 100° for 40 min to give 1-(1-chloronaphthalen-2-ylsulfonyl)hydantoin. I inhibited rat lens aldose reductase with IC50's of 0.038-0.66 μmol/L.

IT

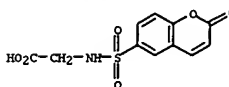
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(Preparation of, as intermediate for aldose reductase inhibitor)

RN

123090-34-6 CA

CN

Glycine, N-[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 40 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

110:57464 CA

TITLE:

The chemistry of sulfonylcoumarin derivatives

AUTHOR(S):

Cremlyn, Richard J.; Clowes, Sally M.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Div. Chem. Sci., Hatfield Polytech.,
Hatfield/Hertfordshire, AL10 9AB, UK

SOURCE:

Journal of the Chemical Society of Pakistan (1988),
10(1), 97-104

DOCUMENT TYPE:

CODEN: JCSPDF; ISSN: 0253-5106

LANGUAGE:

Journal

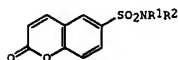
OTHER SOURCE(S):

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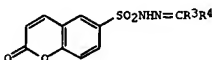
OTHER SOURCE(S):

CASREACT 110:57464

GI



I



II

AB 6-(Chlorosulfonyl)coumarin was amidated to give amides I (R1 = H, alkyl; R2 = H, alkyl, PhCH2, tolyl; or NR1R2 = morpholino). Similarly, hydrazones II [R3 = Me, H; R4 = Me, Ph, ClC6H4, O2NC6H4; or R3R4 = (CH2)4] were prepared from the sulfonyl chloride via the resp. hydrazide. Some I and II showed fungicidal activity.

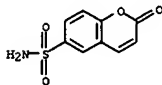
IT 90322-59-1P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(Preparation and fungicidal activity of)

RN 90322-59-1 CA

CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 41 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

108:167952 CA

TITLE:

Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some new
N-coumarin-6-sulfonyl amino acid and dipeptide
derivatives

AUTHOR(S):

El-Naggar, A. M.; Abd El-Salam, A. M.; Ibrahim, T. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Fac. Sci., Al-Azhar Univ., Cairo, Egypt

SOURCE:

Afinidad (1987), 44(411), 431-3

DOCUMENT TYPE:

CODEN: AFINAE; ISSN: 0001-9704

LANGUAGE:

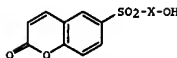
Journal

OTHER SOURCE(S):

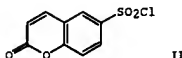
English

GI

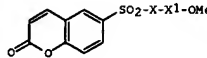
CASREACT 108:167952



I



II



III

AB Title amino acids I [X = β-Ala, Val, DL-Val, Leu, p-NHC6H4CO (p-Aba), m-NHC6H4CO (m-Aba), Tyr, etc.] were prepared by sulfonylating the appropriate amino acid with sulfonyl chloride II. I were esterified with MeOH via SOCl2 to give the corresponding Me esters. Dipeptides III (X-X1 = β-Ala-DL-Ser, β-Ala-Leu, Pro-Phe, Phe-Val, etc.) were prepared by coupling the appropriate I with H-X1-OMe.HCl by DCC in THF containing Et3N.

I (X = β-Ala, p-Aba, m-Aba) and the Me esters of I (X = Leu, Pro) were active against a number of microorganisms.

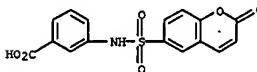
IT 113789-54-1P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(Preparation and antibacterial activity of)

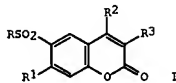
RN 113789-54-1 CA

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

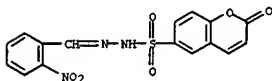


10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 42 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 108:55829 CA
 TITLE: Some reactions with coumarins sulfonyl chloride and their antibacterial activities
 AUTHOR(S): Aly, F. M.; Bedair, A. H.; El-Assy, R. K. M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Al-Azhar Univ., Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Oriental Journal of Chemistry (1987), 3(1), 76-82
 CODEN: OJCHEG; ISSN: 0970-020X
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB Condensation of coumarinsulfonyl chlorides I (R = Cl, R1 = R2 = H, R3 = SO2Cl; R = Cl, R1 = OH, R2 = Me, R3 = H, II) with hydrazine gave the corresponding sulfonylhydrazides I (R = NNNH2, R1 = R2 = R3 = H; R = NNNH2, R1 = OH, R2 = Me, R3 = H). Condensation of the sulfonylhydrazides with benzaldehydes R4C6H4CHO (R4 = 2-NO2, 3-NO2, 4-NO2, H, 2-OH) gave the corresponding hydrazones. Condensation of II with amines R5NH2 (R5 = Ph, R6C6H4, 1-ClOH7, cyclohexyl, EtCHMe, R6 = 2-Me, 3-Me, 4-Me, 3-OH, 4-OMe) gave the corresponding sulfonamides and condensation with 3- and 4- (H2N)2C6H4 gave the corresponding disulfonamides. The bactericidal activity of the newly prepared compds. was discussed.
 IT 105125-20-0P
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 RN 105125-20-0 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonic acid, 2-oxo-, [(2-nitrophenyl)methylene]hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

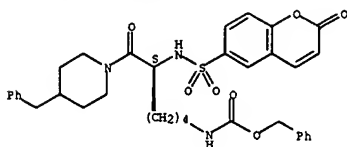


L4 ANSWER 44 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 105:97950 CA
 TITLE: Lysine derivative and proteinase inhibitor
 INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Shosuke; Okada, Yoshio; Okunomiya, Akiko; Naito, Taketoshi; Yamada, Morihiko; Kimura, Yoshio; Katsura, Yasuhiro; Suzuki, Hiroshi; Ohno, Norio; Seki, Yumi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Showa Denko K. K., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 86 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

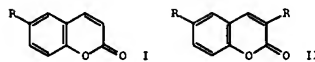
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 183271	A2	19860604	EP 1985-115142	19851129
EP 183271	A3	19870520		
EP 183271	B1	19900516		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, SE				
JP 61130268	A2	19860618	JP 1984-251985	19841130
JP 61189255	A2	19860822	JP 1985-26556	19850215
JP 61218565	A2	19860929	JP 1985-56153	19850322
JP 62005945	A2	19870112	JP 1985-143852	19850702
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1984-251985	A 19841130
			JP 1985-26556	A 19850215
			JP 1985-56153	A 19850322
			JP 1985-143852	A 19850702

AB Lysines R121-Lys-R2 (R1 = carbocyclic or heterocyclic aryl; Z1 = SO2, CO; R2 = NH2, substituted amino), which were prepared, showed plasmin inhibition activity. N2-(p-Toluenesulfonyl)-L-lysine 4-benzylpiperidide was prepared from N6-(benzyloxycarbonyl)lysine in a series of reactions.
 IT 103892-78-0P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 RN 103892-78-0 CA
 CN Carbamic acid, [6-oxo-5-[[[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]-6-(4-phenylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl]hexyl]-, phenylmethyl ester, (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

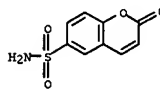
Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 43 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 105:208723 CA
 TITLE: Synthesis of coumarin sulfonamides, sulfonates, and related compounds
 AUTHOR(S): El-Maghraby, A. A.; Aly, F. M.; Bedair, A. H.; Emam, H. A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Al-Azhar Univ., Nasr, Egypt
 SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Chemistry (1985), Volume Date 1984, 27(4), 459-69
 CODEN: EGJCA3; ISSN: 0367-0422
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB Condensation of coumarin-6-sulfonyl chloride I (R = SO2Cl) with H2NCH2CH2NH2 gave sulfonamide I [R = SO2NH(CH2)2NH2], which reacted with aromatic amines to give the corresponding Schiff bases I [R = SO2NH(CH2)2N:CH(R1) (R1 = Ph, substituted Ph)]. Various coumarin-3,6-disulfonamides II [R = SO2NHR1 (R1 = Ph, substituted Ph)], diarylsulfonates II [R = SO3R1 (R1 = substituted Ph)], and coumarin-6-sulfonamides I [R = SO2NHR1 (R1 = Bu, CH2Ph, 2-furyl, piperidyl)] were prepared starting from coumarin-3,6-disulfonyl chloride (II, R = SO2Cl).
 IT 90322-59-1
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 RN 90322-59-1 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 45 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 98:98756 CA
 TITLE: Blocked photographically useful compounds and photographic compositions, elements and processes employing them
 INVENTOR(S): Mooberry, Jared B.; Archie, William C., Jr.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 42 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 4,310,612.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4358525	A	19821109	US 1981-292095	19810812
US 4310612	A	19820112	US 1978-949462	19781010
CA 1158642	A1	19831213	CA 1979-332206	19790720
AU 7951503	A1	19800417	AU 1979-51503	19791005
GB 2036994	A	19800702	GB 1979-34892	19791008
GB 2036994	B2	19820811		
JP 55053330	A2	19800418	JP 1979-130716	19791009
JP 62020538	B4	19870507		
BR 7906499	A	19800624	BR 1979-6499	19791009
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1978-949462	A2 19781010
			GB 1978-40307	A 19781012

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

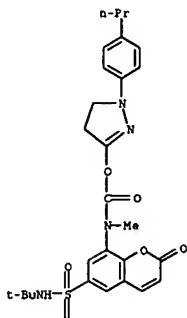
AB A photog. diffusion-transfer material contains a photog. reagent or dye, blocked in such a way that the compound is resistant to unblocking under storage conditions, but is rapidly unblocked during photog. processing. Thus, a freshly prepared photog. element containing gelatin, a cyan dye-releasing compound (I), a blocked electron transfer agent (II), and Ag halide grains was kept several days at ambient conditions, imagewise exposed, and laminated to a receiving sheet (containing a C layer, a reflecting layer, and a mordant layer on a support) with a processing composition (containing KOH, CHC and KF) between the element and the receiver. The image was viewed through a clear support, and good image discrimination was obtained. A control prepared with p-methylaminophenyl instead of II gave no image discrimination at all.

IT 84528-94-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 RN 84528-94-9 CA
 CN Carbamic acid, [6-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]sulfonyl]-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl]methyl]-, 4,5-dihydro-1-(4-propylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 45 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A

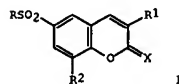


PAGE 2-A



L4 ANSWER 46 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

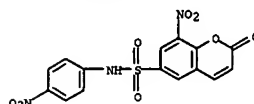
98:34463 CA
 TITLE: Synthesis and biological activity of coumarin sulfonamides and related compounds
 AUTHOR(S): Islam, A. M.; Bedair, A. H.; El-Maghraby, A. A.; Aly, F. M.; Eman, H. A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Al-Azhar Univ., Nasr, Egypt
 SOURCE: Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B: Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry (1982), 21B(5), 487-9
 CODEN: IJCSDB; ISSN: 0376-4699
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 98:34463
 GI



AB The coumarins I (R = BuNH, PhCH2NH, 2-furylmethylamino, (un)substituted anilino, (un)substituted phenoxyl, R1 = R2 = H, X = O) were prepared by treating 6-coumarinylsulfonyl chloride with RN. Some I (R1 = R2 = H) were converted to I (R1 = R2 = Br, R1 = H, R2 = NO2, R = R1 = H, X = S, NOK). Some I had bactericidal activity.

IT 84015-93-0P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation and reaction with hydrazine)

RN 84015-93-0 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 6-nitro-N-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 47 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

90:152610 CA
 TITLE: N2-Arylsulfonyl-L-argininamides
 INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Shosuke; Kikumoto, Ryoji; Tamao, Yoshikuni; Okubo, Kazuo; Tezuka, Toru; Tonomura, Shinji; Hijikata, Akiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 147 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 15
 PATENT INFORMATION:

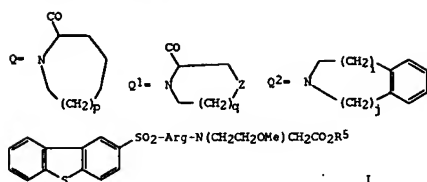
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2801478	A1	19780720	DE 1978-2801478	19780113
DE 2801478	C2	19810131		
US 4066773	A	19780103	US 1977-760745	19770119
US 4073913	A	19780214	US 1977-760668	19770119
US 4093712	A	19780606	US 1977-760672	19770119
US 4097472	A	19780627	US 1977-760676	19770119
US 4101653	A	19780718	US 1977-760929	19770119
US 4097591	A	19780627	US 1977-776195	19770310
JP 54003037	A2	19790111	JP 1977-66508	19770606
JP 60010028	B4	19850314		
US 4125604	A	19781114	US 1977-804334	19770607
US 4131673	A	19781226	US 1977-804368	19770607
US 4140681	A	19790220	US 1977-804331	19770607
IL 53685	A1	19851231	IL 1977-53685	19771223
AU 7832289	A1	19790719	AU 1978-32289	19780109
AU 522320	B2	19820527		
ZA 7800123	A	19790829	ZA 1978-123	19780109
FI 7800073	A	19780720	FI 1978-73	19780110
FI 72316	B	19870130		
FI 72316	C	19870511		
ES 466706	A2	19781016	ES 1978-466706	19780110
NL 7800448	A	19780721	NL 1978-448	19780113
NL 187746	B	19910801		
NL 187746	C	19920102		
SE 7800512	A	19780720	SE 1978-512	19780117
SE 452624	B	19871207		
SE 452624	C	19880317		
HU 22709	O	19820628	HU 1978-M1626	19780117
HU 180265	B	19830228		
DK 7800263	A	19780720	DK 1978-263	19780118
DK 150521	B	19870316		
DK 150521	C	19871019		
NO 7800191	A	19780720	NO 1978-191	19780118
NO 158681	B	19880711		
NO 158681	C	19881019		
FR 2378004	A2	19780818	FR 1978-1368	19780118
FR 2378004	B2	19850913		
GB 1596971	A	19810903	GB 1978-2063	19780118
PL 123267	B1	19821030	PL 1978-204063	19780118
CH 633773	A	19821231	CH 1978-519	19780118
CH 648293	A	19850315	CH 1978-4530	19780118
SU 1181539	A3	19850923	SU 1978-2566652	19780118
BE 863092	A4	19780719	BE 1978-184463	19780119
ES 466705	A2	19790816	ES 1978-466705	19780119
DD 137352	C	19790829	DD 1978-203302	19780119

L4 ANSWER 47 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)

AT 7800399 A 19820515 AT 1978-399 19780119
 AT 369356 B 19821227
 CS 236757 B2 19850515 CS 1978-381 19780119
 JP 62014548 B4 19870402 JP 1978-4529 19780119
 JP 54100342 A2 19790808
 US 4173630 A 19791106 US 1978-902855 19780504
 SU 938739 A3 19820623 SU 1979-2776611 19790618
 AT 8003284 A 19820515 AT 1980-3284 19800623
 AT 369357 B 19821227
 AT 8003285 A 19820515 AT 1980-3285 19800623
 AT 369358 B 19821227
 CS 236772 B2 19850515 CS 1981-2011 19810319
 CS 236773 B2 19850515 CS 1981-2012 19810319
 FI 8402539 A 19840621 FI 1984-2539 19840621
 FI 74455 B 19871030
 FI 74455 C 19880208

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 US 1977-760668 A 19770119
 US 1977-760672 A 19770119
 US 1977-760676 A 19770119
 US 1977-760745 A 19770119
 US 1977-760929 A 19770119
 US 1977-776195 A 19770310
 JP 1977-66508 A 19770606
 JP 1977-804331 A 19770607
 US 1977-804368 A 19770607
 JP 1974-128774 A 19741108
 JP 1974-128775 A 19741108
 JP 1974-136695 A 19741129
 JP 1974-136697 A 19741129
 JP 1975-23268 A 19750225
 JP 1975-23635 A 19750226
 JP 1975-26768 A 19750305
 JP 1975-29357 A 19750311
 JP 1975-29358 A 19750311
 US 1975-62 239A3 19751014
 US 1975-622390 A3 19751014
 US 1975-638985 A2 19751209
 US 1976-646522 A 19760105
 US 1976-649219 A 19760114
 US 1976-653217 A2 19760128
 US 1976-656014 A 19760206
 US 1976-656870 A 19760210
 US 1976-669743 A 19760324
 US 1976-671436 A2 19760329
 US 1976-671568 A2 19760329
 US 1976-703704 A2 19760708
 US 1976-707536 A2 19760722
 US 1976-713486 A2 19760811
 US 1976-723474 A 19760914
 US 1976-728051 A 19760930
 US 1977-760677 A2 19770119
 FI 1978-73 A 19780110
 CH 1978-519 A 19780118
 AT 1978-399 A 19780119
 CS 1978-381 A3 19780119

GI

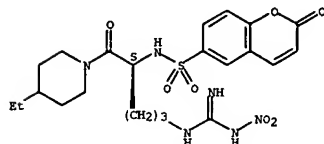
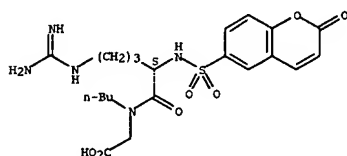


AB RS02-Arg-X-Or1 [R = substituted Ph, substituted naphthyl, heterocyclic group; X = NR2(CH2)nCO (R2 = aliphatic, aralkyl, carbocyclic, or heterocyclic group; n = 1-3), NR3CH4(CH2)nCO (R3 = H or R2; R4 = C1-10 alkyl, substituted C1-10 alkyl, C1-12 aralkyl, substituted benzyl; m = 0-2), substituted piperidinecarboxylic acid residue, Q (p = 1-4), Q1 (Z = O, S, SO; q = 0, 1), Q2 (i and j = 0-2 where i + j = 1 or 2); R1 = H, C1-10 alkyl, C6-10 aryl, C7-12 aralkyl] and their salts (approx.135 compds.) were prepared as thrombin inhibitors. Thus, arginine was acylated with 2-dibenzothiophenesulfonyl chloride to give the N2-sulfonyl derivative, which was converted to its acid chloride and amidated with MeOCH2CH2-Gly-OEt to give dipeptide I (R5 = Et) (II). II was saponified to give I (R5 = H) (III).

III at 0.45 μ M doubled blood coagulation time.

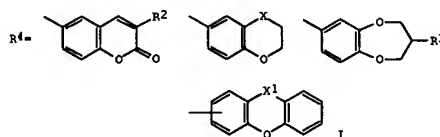
IT 69129-85-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 69129-85-7 CA
CN Glycine, N-butyl-N-[N2-((2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl)-L-arginyl]- (9C1) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:7366 CA
TITLE: N2-Substituted-L-argininamides
INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Shosuke; Kikumoto, Ryoji; Tamao, Yoshikuni
Okano, Kazuo; Tazuka, Toru; Tomomura, Shinji;
Hijikata, Akiho
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JIOGAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 52083655	A2	19770712	JP 1976-254	19760101
JP 59042675	B4	19841016		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1976-254	A 19760101
GI				



AB	<p>Thirty-four total derivatives. HZNC2 (NH₂)(NH)₂ CH₂ CH₂ (CONRR1) HWSO2R4 (I, R, R1 = Me, Bu, MeOCH2CH2, MeO, 2CH2CH2CH2, CH2CH2, NRRI = form a heterocyclic ring; R2 = H, Et; R3 = H, MeO, Et, X = CH2, O; X1 = a bond, CH2, O) and their acid salts were prepared e.g., by removal of the substituents from NG-substituted-N2-substituted-L-argininamide derivs. I had antithrombotic activity (data obtained with bovine fibrinogen). Thus, a mixture of 1.08 g 4-ethyl-1-[NG-nitro-N2-(6-coumarinsulfonyl)-L-arginyl]piperidine, 0.64 g PhMeO, and 3 mL HP was stirred 30 min with ice cooling to give 78% 4-ethyl-1-[N2-(6-coumarinsulfonyl)-L-arginyl]piperidine-HP.</p> <p>63233-63-6</p> <p>RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (denaturation of)</p> <p>63233-63-6 CA</p> <p>Piperidine, 4-ethyl-1-[5-[[[imino[nitroamino]methyl]-oxo-2-[[[(2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-5-yl)sulfonyl]amino]amino]ethyl]-8-]]-3(1), [CA INDEX NAME]</p>
IT	
RN	
CN	

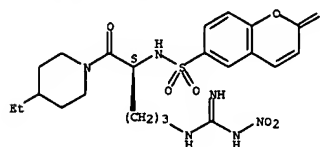
Absolute stereochemistry.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 87-02117 CA
 TITLE: NG-Substituted-N2-coumarinsulfonfylargininamides
 INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Shosuke; Kikumoto, Ryoji; Tamao, Yoshikumi;
 Okubo, Kazuo; Tezuka, Toru; Tonomura, Shinji;
 Hijikata, Akiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JJOCAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 52083665	A2	19770712	JP 1976-249	19760101
JP 60047268	B4	19851021		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1976-249 A 19760101
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Nine title entries. I (R = NO₂, PhCH₂O₂C; R¹ = H, PhCH₂O₂C; R₂, R₃ = H, Me, Bu, PhCH₂, MeO₂CHCH₂O₂; NR₂R₃ may form a heterocyclic ring; R⁴ = H, Et) were prepared by reaction of HNRC:(NH)NR¹CH₂(CH₂)₃CH(NH₂)CONHR₂ with 4-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-ylsulfonyl chloride (II) or 4-ethyl-6-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-ylsulfonyl chloride. Thus, 2.4 g K₂CO₃ and 2.35 g II were added to 3 g of 4-ethyl-1-NG-nitro-1-arginylpiperidine-HCl in aqueous dioxane and the mixture was stirred 3 h at room temperature to give 71% I (R = NO₂, R¹ = R⁴ = H, NR₂R₃ = 4-ethylpiperidino).
 IT 63233-63-6P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)
 RN 63233-63-6 C#
 CN Piperidine, 4-ethyl-1-[5-[[[imino(nitroamino)methyl]amino]-1-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl]sulfonyl]amino]pentyloxy-, (S)- (5C1) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

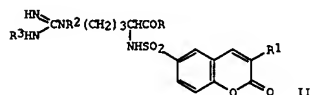
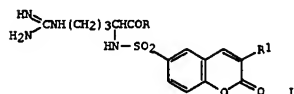


10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 50 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:85236 CA
 TITLE: N2-Coumarinsulfonylarginineamides
 INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Shosuke; Kikumoto, Ryoji; Tamao, Yoshikuni;
 Okubo, Kazuo; Tezuka, Toru; Tonomura, Shinji;
 Hijikata, Akiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 52014769	A2	19770203	JP 1975-89406	19750722
JP 60047266	B4	19851021		

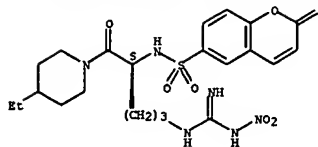
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1975-89406 A 19750722
 GI



AB Eleven N2-coumarinsulfonylarginineamides I (R = 4-substituted piperidino, morpholino, BuMeN, MeO2CCH2CH2NH, BuNH, PhCH2NH, 4-substituted piperazino; R1 = H, Et) and their acid salts were prepared by removal of the guanidine-protecting groups from NG-substituted-coumarinsulfonylarginineamides II (R2, R3 = H, guanidine-protecting groups; both R2 and R3 are not H). I had antithrombin activity. Thus, 0.64 g anisole and 3 mL HF were added to 1.08 g II (R = 4-ethylpiperidino, R1 = R2 = H, R3 = NO2) with Dry Ice-Me2CO cooling and the mixture was stirred 30 min with ice cooling to give 78% I.HF (R = 4-ethylpiperidino, R1 = H).
 IT 63233-63-6
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (deblocking of)
 RN 63233-63-6 CA
 CN Piperidine, 4-ethyl-1-[5-[[imino(nitroamino)methyl]amino]-1-oxo-2-[[2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]pentyl]-, (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

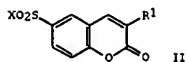
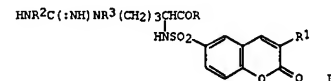
L4 ANSWER 50 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



L4 ANSWER 51 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:53080 CA
 TITLE: NG-Substituted-N2-coumarinsulfonylarginine amides
 INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Shosuke; Kikumoto, Ryoji; Tamao, Yoshikuni;
 Okubo, Kazuo; Tezuka, Toru; Tonomura, Shinji;
 Hijikata, Akiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 52014770	A2	19770203	JP 1975-89890	19750723
JP 60047267	B4	19851021		

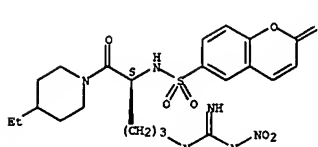
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1975-89890 A 19750723
 GI



AB Twelve NG-substituted-N2-coumarinsulfonylarginine amides I (R = 4-substituted piperidino, morpholino, BuMeN, MeO2CCH2CH2NH, BuNH, PhCH2NH, 4-substituted piperazino; R1 = H, Et; R2 = NO2, PhCH2O2C; R3 = H, PhCH2O2C) were prepared by reaction of NG-substituted-argininamides R2NHC(=NH)NR3(CH2)3CH(COR)NH2 with coumarinsulfonyl halides II (X = halo). Thus, 2.4 g K2CO3 and 2.35 g II (R1 = H, X = Cl) were added to 3.0 g 4-ethyl-1-(NG-nitro-L-arginyl)piperidine-HCl in aqueous dioxane and the whole was stirred 3 h at room temperature to give 71% I (R = 4-ethylpiperidino, R1 = R3 = H, R2 = NO2).
 IT 63233-63-6P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)
 RN 63233-63-6 CA
 CN Piperidine, 4-ethyl-1-[5-[[imino(nitroamino)methyl]amino]-1-oxo-2-[[2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]pentyl]-, (S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

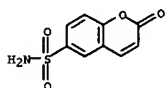
Absolute stereochemistry.

L4 ANSWER 51 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN (Continued)



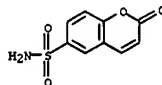
10/801,910

L4 ANSWER 52 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 59:66492 CA
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:12270a-b
 TITLE: Dipole-moment measurements of coumarin derivatives and their orientation at a dropping-mercury electrode
 AUTHOR(S): Griffiths, V. S.; Westmore, J. B.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Battersea Coll. Technol., London
 SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Abstracts (1963), (Oct.), 4941-5
 CODEN: JCSAAZ; ISSN: 0590-9791
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 AB The dipole moments of coumarin and its 6-amino-, 6-acetamido-, 6-sulfamoyl-, and 6-chlorosulfonyl derivs. were determined. Coumarin derivs. are adsorbed with the dipole moment parallel to the Hg surface.
 IT 90322-59-1, Coumarin, 6-sulfamoyl- (elec. moment of, polarography and)
 RN 90322-59-1 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 53 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 55:58290 CA
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:11145b-1
 TITLE: Electrodeposition of nickel
 INVENTOR(S): Marx, Ulrich Francis
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wilmot-Breeden Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

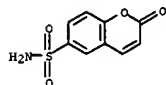
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 853995	GB			
AB Ni electrodeposits which are bright, level, and ductile are obtained by use of a bath which contains an acidic aqueous solution of a Ni electrolyte and 0.25-0.5 g./l. each of both 6-sulfamoylcoumarin and 6-acetamidocoumarin. Cf. Brit. 622,761.				
IT 90322-59-1				
IT 90322-59-1, Coumarin, 6-sulfamoyl- (nickel bright electroplating in baths containing)				
RN 90322-59-1	CA			
CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



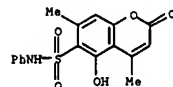
L4 ANSWER 54 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 55:31977 CA
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:6213g-h
 TITLE: Electrodeposition of nickel
 INVENTOR(S): Marx, Ulrich F.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wilmot-Breeden Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2961386		19601122	US	
DE 1106140			DE	
GB 852030			GB	
GB 853967			GB	

AB Coumarin derivs. as additives to conventional Ni electroplating baths give improved deposition. Thus, 0.25-0.5 g. "6-sulfamidocoumarin"/l. may be added to a Watts' solution. Other derivs. useful are coumarin bisulfite and its salts, 6-nitrocoumarin, 6-aminocoumarin, and 6-acetamidocoumarin.
 IT 90322-59-1, Coumarin, 6-sulfamoyl- (in nickel electroplating)
 RN 90322-59-1 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

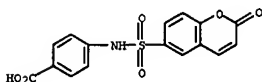


L4 ANSWER 55 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 51:90692 CA
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 51:16449a-d
 TITLE: Substitution in the benzopyrone series. III. Sulfonation of some 5-hydroxycoumarin derivs
 AUTHOR(S): Merchant, J. R.; Shah, R. C.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Sci., Bombay
 SOURCE: J. Indian Chem. Soc. (1957), 34, 45-50
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 AB The following compds. were sulfonated, the number of moles ClSO3H, temperature, hrs. of heating, and products of sulfonation being given after each: 5-hydroxy-6-carbomethoxy-4-methylcoumarin (I), 2.5, 100°, 2, the 8-SO3H (II) [5-benzylisothiuronium (III) derivative, m. 222-4°] and 8-SO2Cl (m. 178-80°) compds. (anilide, m. 238-40°); I, 15, 100°, 2, 5-dihydroxy-6-carboxy-4-methyl-3,8-coumarindisulfonic acid (IV) (m. 202-3°; III derivative, m. 209-10°); I, 10, 130-40°, 6, a trisulfonic acid; 5-hydroxy-6-carboxy-4-methylcoumarin (V), 2.5, 100°, 2, IV; V, 10, 100°, 2, IV and the 8-SO2Cl compound (VI) [m. 218-20°; anilide, m. 260° (decomposition)]; V, 10, 140°, 6, a trisulfonic acid; 5-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin (VII), 8, 100°, 2, the 6,8-di-SO3H compound (VIII) (III derivative, m. 177-9°); VII, 8, 140°, 6, the 3,6,8-tri-SO3H compound; 5-methoxy-4-methylcoumarin, 1, 60°, 1.5 (in dry CHCl3), a monosulfonic acid (III derivative, m. 116-18°); 5-hydroxy-4,7-dimethylcoumarin, excess ClSO3H, 100°, 2, the 6-SO3H (IX) (III derivative, m. 182°) and 6-SO2Cl (m. 164-6°) compds. (anilide, m. 201-3°); 5-methoxy-6-carboxy-4-methylcoumarin (m. 216-18°, prepared from its Me ester), 50-60°, demethylated sulfonation products. Hydrolysis of II (Na salt) and VI each gave the 8-SO3H compound of V [III derivative, m. 198-200° (decomposition)].
 Oxidation of II and IV with alkaline permanganate each gave 3,2,6-HO3S (HO)2C6H2CO2H (III derivative, m. 142-4°). Nitration of IV gave 5-hydroxy-3,6,8-trinitrocoumarin, m. 208-9° (decomposition), as did also nitration of V and of VII. Nitration of VIII yielded 5-hydroxy-6,8-dinitro-4-methylcoumarin, m. 182-4°, and of IX, 5-hydroxy-3,6,8-trinitro-4,7-dimethylcoumarin, m. 216-18° (decomposition).
 IT 101569-33-9, Coumarin, 5-hydroxy-4,7-dimethyl-6-(phenylsulfamoyl)- (preparation of)
 RN 101569-33-9 CA
 CN Coumarin, 5-hydroxy-4,7-dimethyl-6-(phenylsulfamoyl)- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

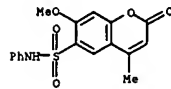


L4 ANSWER 56 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 51:90691 CA
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 51:16448d-1,16449a
 TITLE: Substitution in the benzopyrone series. II.
 AUTHOR(S): Sulfonation of coumarin derivatives
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Merchants, J. R.; Shah, R. C.
 SOURCE: Inst. Sci., Bombay
 DOCUMENT TYPE: J. Indian Chem. Soc. (1957), 34, 35-41
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 AB CISO3H (2 moles) added gradually with cooling to coumarin, and the mixture heated 2 hrs. at 100°, cooled, and poured over crushed ice gave a mixture of the 6-SO3H (I) and 6-SO2Cl (m. 119-20°) compds.; 5-benzylisothiuronium (II) derivative of I, m. 212-14°. The following compds. were treated similarly, the figures after each referring to moles CISO3H, temperature, and hrs. of heating, resp., and the products of sulfonation being given last: coumarin, 6, 130-40°, 3, the 3,6-di-SO3H (III) (II derivative, m. 194-6°) and 3,6-di-SO2Cl (m. 173-5°) compds. (amide, m. above 270°; anilide, m. 218-20°); 6-nitrocoumarin, 10, 130-40°, 4, the 3-SO3H (IV) (II derivative, m. 230-2°) and 3-SO2Cl (m. 204-5°) compds. (amide, m. above 290°; anilide, m. 130°); 7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin (V), 4, 100°, 2, the 6-SO3H (VI) (II derivative, m. 180-2°) and 6-SO2Cl (VII) (m. 178-80°) compds. (amide, m. above 290°; anilide, m. 245-7°); V, 4, 130-40°, 4, the 6,8-di-SO3H compound; V, 8, 140°, 4, the 3,6,8-tri-SO3H compound; 7-hydroxy-3,6-dibromo-4-methylcoumarin, 10, 100°, 2, the 8-SO3H compound (VIII) (II derivative, m. 205-6°); 7-hydroxy-3,8-dibromo-4-methylcoumarin, 7, 5, 100°, 2, the 6-SO3H (II derivative, m. 238° (decomposition)) and 6-SO2Cl (IX) (m. 210° (decomposition)) compds. (anilide, m. 210-12°); 7-methoxy-4-methylcoumarin (X), 4, 3, 100°, 2, the 6-SO3H (XI) (m. 175° (decomposition)); II derivative, m. 250°] and 6-SO2Cl (XII) (m. 203-4°) compds. (amide, m. above 310°; anilide, m. 209-10°); X, 8, 60°, 3 (in dry CHCl3), the 3,6-di-SO3H (XIII) (II derivative, m. 244° (decomposition)) and 3,6-di-SO2Cl (m. 230-2°) compds. (anilide, m. 245-7°); X, excess CISO3H, 130-40°, a demethylated trisulfonic acid; 7-methoxy-3-bromo-4-methylcoumarin, 4, 100°, 2, the 6-SO3H (II derivative, m. 280° (decomposition)) and 6-SO2Cl (XIV) (m. 227-9°) compds. (anilide, m. 236-8°); 7-hydroxy-6-carbomethoxy-4-methylcoumarin, 1, 60°, 2 (in dry CHCl3); 7-hydroxy-6-carboxy-4-methyl-8-coumarin sulfonic acid (XV) (II derivative, m. 209-11°) + unchanged substance; 7-hydroxy-6-carboxy-4-methylcoumarin, 4, 100°, 2, the 3,8-di-SO3H compound (XVI). The position of the SO3H group in I and III was proved by oxidation of the Na salt with alkaline permanganate to give, in each case, 5-sulfosalicylic acid (II derivative, m. 194-6°). The same treatment of IV gave 5-nitrosalicylic acid, m. 227-8°. Bromination of VI (Na salt) with 1 mole Br in HOAc gave the 3,6,8-tri-Br compound, m. 250-2°, as did also bromination of VIII. VII (1 g. in 10 cc. glacial HOAc) treated hot with 11 cc. 10% Br in HOAc and left 6 hrs. at room temperature gave IX. XII brominated likewise yielded XIV. The Na salt of XI heated 15 min. with 2 moles Br in HOAc and poured into H2O gave the 3,6-di-Br compound, m. 240° (from HOAc), as did XIII (di-Na salt) when treated with 3 moles Br. Oxidation of XI with alkaline permanganate gave

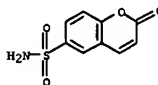
L4 ANSWER 57 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 40:20732 CA
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 40:4046d-g
 TITLE: New derivatives of homophthalic acid
 AUTHOR(S): Buu-Hoi
 SOURCE: Compt. rend. (1944), 218, 942-3
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA issue.
 AB cf. C. 40, 853.9. Esters of homophthalic acid (I) were prepared in the usual ways. α -Arylidenehomophthalic acids, α -HO2CC6H4C(:CHR)CO2H (II), were prepared from I and the appropriate aldehyde in the presence of EtONa. The II yielded anhydrides, CO.C6H4.C(:CHR).CO.O (III), by heating with AcCl. Reduction of II with 2.5% Na-Hg gave α -arylhomophthalic acids, α -HO2CC6H4CH(CH2R)CO2H (IV), which in turn yielded anhydrides, CO.C6H4.C(:CHR).CO.O (V). Di-Et ester of I, solid (previously reported as liquid), b12 160-2°; di-iso-Pr ester, m. 30°. II: R = o-MeOC6H4, m. 212°; 3,4-MeO(HO)C6H3, m. 184°; o-ClC6H4, m. 240° (decomposition); p-O2NC6H4, m. 239° (decomposition). III: R = o-MeOC6H4, yellow m. 171°; 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3, orange-red, m. 189°. IV: R = o-MeOC6H4 m. 168°; 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3, m. 153°; 3,4-CH2O2C6H3, m. 177°. V: R = 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3 m. 152°; p-MeOC6H4, m. 158-9°. Condensation of I with o-HO2C6H4CHO did not lead to II, but gave 3-(2-carboxyphenyl)coumarin, m. 177°.
 IT 113789-53-0, Coumarin, 6-(p-carboxyphenylsulfamyl)-
 (preparation of)
 RN 113789-53-0 CA
 CN Benzoic acid, 4-[[[2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)sulfonyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 56 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN (Continued)
 2,4,5-HO(MeO)(HO3S)C6H2 CO2H (XVII) [II deriv., m. 228-30° (decompn.)], which upon bromination of its Na salt yielded the 5-Br compd., m. 251-2°. The structure of 5,2,4-HO3S(HO)2C6H2CO2H (II deriv., m. 201-2°) obtained by Senhofer and Brunner [Chem. Zentr. 1, 566(1879)] by sulfonating β -resorcylic acid was confirmed by its methylation to XVII. Bromination of XV and XVI gave in each case the 3,8-di-Br compd., m. 284-6° (decompn.).
 IT 109590-22-9, Herniarin, 4-methyl-6-(phenylsulfamoyl)-
 (preparation of)
 RN 109590-22-9 CA
 CN Herniarin, 4-methyl-6-(phenylsulfamoyl)- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 58 OF 58 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 40:9973 CA
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 40:1804a-f
 TITLE: Derivatives of sulfanilamide. IV
 AUTHOR(S): Rubtsov, M. V.; Fedosova, V. M.
 SOURCE: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1944), 14, 857-64
 CODEN: ZOKH44; ISSN: 0044-460X
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB 6-Methoxy-2-chloroquinoline (25 g.) in 50 g. PhOH was heated to 135° and treated with dry NH3, cooled, treated with Me2CO, filtered and treated with EtOH-HCl, and the separated HCl salt neutralized to yield 6-methoxy-2-phenylquinoline, b3 183°, m. 46°.
 6-Methoxy-2-chloroquinoline (17 g.) and 40 g. AcNH2 were heated to 180° for 4 h. and 200° for 2 h. with treatment with gaseous NH3; no reaction occurred; after addition of 1.7 g. CuCl and continuation of the reaction for 12 h. at 200° there was obtained 6.7 g. 6-methoxy-2-aminoquinoline, m. 175° (from water); 4 g. of this and 5.4 g. p-AcNH2C6H4SO2Cl (I) in pyridine gave after 3 h. at 90-100° 2-(p-acetamidophenylsulfonamido)-6-methoxyquinoline, m. 245-6° (from 50% AcOH), which was hydrolyzed by 10% NaOH to 2-sulfanilamido-6-methoxyquinoline, m. 214.5° (from 50% AcOH). 4-Amino-6-methoxyquinoline (4 g.) and 5.4 g. I gave, as above, 2.4 g. 4-(p-acetamidophenylsulfonamido)-6-methoxyquinoline, m. 292° (from water), which was hydrolyzed by 10% NaOH to 4-sulfanilamido-6-methoxyquinoline, m. 274° (from 50% AcOH). 6-Aminoquinoline (7.2 g.) and 11.7 g. I gave 6-(p-acetamidophenylsulfonamido)quinoline, m. 282°, which was hydrolyzed by 17% HCl to 6-sulfanilamidoquinoline, m. 209-10° (from 50% EtOH). Coumarin (10 g.), added with cooling to 40 g. CISO3H, heated to 100° for 4 h., cooled, and poured on ice yielded 10 g. 6-coumarinsulfonyl chloride, m. 116° (from (CH2Cl)2); treatment with 15% NH4OH at 35° gave 6-sulfamylcoumarin, m. 185° (from water), while substitution of sulfanilamide for NH4OH gave N-(p-sulfamylphenyl)-6-coumarin sulfonamide, m. 219° (from 50% EtOH), and the use of p-H2NOC6H4CO2H gave p-carboxy-6-coumarinsulfonamide, m. 241° (from 55% AcOH). Coumarinsulfonyl chloride and p-AcNH2C6H4NH2 gave p-acetamido-6-coumarinsulfonamide, m. 280° (from 75% AcOH), which was hydrolyzed by 10% NaOH to p-amino-6-coumarinsulfonamide, m. 209° (from 50% EtOH). 6-Aminocoumarin (2.9 g.) with 2.4 g. I in Me2CO gave 3.5 g. 6-(p-acetamidophenylsulfonamido)coumarin, m. 230° (from 75% AcOH), which was hydrolyzed with 10% NaOH to 6-sulfanilamidocoumarin, m. 191° (from 50% EtOH). Only the last compound showed promising activity against streptococci, pneumococci, and staphylococci.
 IT 90322-59-1, Coumarin, 6-sulfamyl-
 (preparation of)
 RN 90322-59-1 CA
 CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-sulfonamide, 2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10/801,910

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:00:26 ON 26 MAY 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:00:32 ON 26 MAY 2005

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 29 S L1 SAM

L3 642 S L1 FULL

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:00:51 ON 26 MAY 2005

L4 58 S L3

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---Logging off of STN---

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Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 14:01:31 ON 26 MAY 2005